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THE ISRAEL PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Column One
By David Courtney

IN some western corridors whispers and head-shakings are beginning to betray a touch of nervousness. It is thought that the Russians and their friends are overdoing the loving-kindness smoothing the way to the summit. "Pravda's" well-mannered account of Mr. Eisenhower's Press conference last Wednesday has not answered the riddles posed by the President, who felt uncertain about the present rulership of Soviet Russia, but has posed another — or rather emphasized another: When do good manners become dangerous politics?

●

NOW we read in the papers that even little Albania wants to be good. It has asked the U.N. to tell the Greeks of Albania's wish to set up normal diplomatic and "good neighbourly relations" with them. That is all it says in the papers but those who are knowledgeable tell that Greek and Albanian diplomatic representatives in certain western capitals have been meeting a good deal lately. So have Rumanian and Greek representatives. The Ambassadors of these two countries in The Hague have been seen over cups of coffee morning after morning in that most beautiful of cities, where everything is made of brick and every brick is a jewel.

●

APPARENTLY Rumania has offered to pay war-damage restitution to Greece, mentioning an amount worth having. It would be nice, of course, if Greece and Albania and Rumania were friendly. But where is all this friendliness going to end? And how friendly can a country be with Russia and the company Russia has been in the habit of keeping, without being unfriendly to the West? It is a troublesome question.

●

PERHAPS no one would mind very much or be worried by all this gentlemanly behaviour if it were not for doubts about Yugoslavia. There is all the difference in the world between the communique issued last Monday, after the conclusion of talks between the Belgrade Government and the three western Ambassadors, and the one put out at the end of Mr. Krushchev's discussions with the Yugoslav leaders. That may mean little, of course. It may simply mean that the western way is more laconic than the Slav way. After all, Britain, France and the United States held Tito up when, after 1948, the Cominform began knocking him down with its blockade. The Americans are still helping him, with food and military supplies, to keep upright.

●

PROBABLY that is part of the trouble. Tito is an independent gentleman and is bent on keeping Yugoslavia independent and independence is, of course, something to be asserted against those who help you to remain independent. Aid "without strings" is aid without bonds and where there are no bonds there are no reasons why you should not be as nice as pie with Mr Khrushchev and then, with luck, more aid will turn up from the other side just in case Mr. Krushchev becomes too nice. It is fair enough, no doubt. Once upon a time it was called "playing off one side against another."

●

"THAT may not be all western defence planners would wish," wrote "The Times" after the Belgrade talks — the communique talks of a 'wide measure of agreement' not of an 'identity of views' — but it is all that could be expected." I suppose it is. It is no use being independent for nothing when the world situation provides the chance of being independent at a profit.

●

SEFTON Delmer, that extraordinarily worrying journalist who, when he ranges over the thickets of Government almost always can be relied upon to put up a brace of good birds, has been telling how Radio Belgrade's broadcasts have suddenly switched from criticism of the Kremlin to sweetness and eulogy and how now half the population of Belgrade seems to be packing bags in readiness to go to Moscow and other Communist capitals to negotiate trade treaties, commercial contracts, arrange "cultural exchanges," play football...

●

WESTERN leaders had better climb up to that summit as quickly as they can if only to stop the Russians from being too nice.

Jerusalem, July 4.

YUGOSLAV M.P.'S ASKED TO ISRAEL

A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation has been invited to visit this country, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The invitation, sent by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, was presented on Friday by the Israel Minister in Belgrade, Mr. Arye Levavi, to Mr. Mosa Pijade, President of the Skupshtina (Yugoslav Parliament). The latter expressed satisfaction with the invitation.

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New Cabinet Wades Into M.D.s' Dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The efforts of the new Minister of Health, Dr. Dov Joseph, to stop the "partial" strike of State-employed physicians occupied most of yesterday's meeting of Mr. Moshe Sharett's reconstructed Cabinet.

The 12-member Cabinet, formed last Wednesday without the participation of the General Zionists was introduced by Mr. Sharett to the President prior to its first meeting. (Picture—P. 4)

Dr. Joseph, who, while retaining the Development portfolio, has taken over the Ministry of Health from Mr. J. Serlin, told the Cabinet that he would continue his discussions with the doctors in an attempt to persuade them to stop their refusal to work overtime and perform extra-medical duties.

The Cabinet empowered a committee consisting of Mr. Sharett, Mr. Levi Eshkol and Dr. Joseph to make decisions in the matter should urgency require.

Representatives of the State-Employed Physicians Organization said last night that negotiations were proceeding "very slowly," and that there were no grounds for optimism at present.

The Jerusalem Post learns that no decisions resulted from yesterday's meeting between Dr. Joseph and representatives of the physicians organization.

The organization's National Committee is to convene in Haifa tomorrow to discuss the points raised at yesterday's meeting.

The Ministry of Health spokesman stated yesterday that directors of Government hospitals have been permitted to engage physicians above the normal establishment. It is learned that the doctors' organization has sent a telegram to the Ministry protesting against this step.

New Committees

The new ministerial committees were set up at the Cabinet session. They are composed as follows:

Economic Affairs, Eshkol (Chairman), Aranne, Joseph, Naphtali, Rosen, Shapiro and Mrs. Myerson.

Interior and Services: Messrs Shapiro (Chairman) Aranne, Burg, Dinur, Rosen, Shitreet and Mrs. Myerson.

Foreign Affairs and Defence: Messrs. Sharett (Chairman), Ben-Gurion, Aranne, Rosen, Shapiro and Mrs Myerson.

Legislation: Messrs. Rosen (Chairman), Dinur, Burg, Joseph, Naphtali and Shitreet.

The official communique said:

The Cabinet at its weekly session yesterday, appointed ministerial committees required for its work;

Heard the Minister of Health report on his negotiations with State-employed physicians, and

Decided to free U.S. citizens from the obligation of obtaining Israel visas.

Zionists Disavow Anti-Aliya Agent

By MAURICE ORR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Sunday. — The French Zionist Federation has disavowed one of its leaders, Mr. Jacob Gershuni, who has been visiting the U.S. on a "mission of enlightenment" designed to convince American Jewry that mass aliya from Morocco is neither necessary nor in the best Jewish interests.

The Federation has stated in a communique that it wishes "to inform public opinion both in France and the U.S. that Mr. Gershuni does not at present represent either the French Zionist Federation or any other Zionist or Jewish organization in France, and that the opinions expressed by him are in contradiction to those of the whole Zionist movement."

Mr. Gershuni, who was at one time a Jewish Agency emissary in Morocco, undertook his propaganda campaign in America at the request of M. Francis Lacoste, former French Resident-General in Morocco, by whom he was summoned to Rabat recently.

NATO Foreign Ministers To Meet Today

STRASBOURG, Sunday (Reuter). — Fourteen European Foreign Ministers will meet here tomorrow to review the international situation before the Big Four meeting in Geneva on July 18.

This Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe will be followed on Tuesday by a debate on East-West relations in the Council's Consultative Assembly.

At the same time, the Assembly of the Western European Union, the defence organization set up after the French National Assembly had rejected the European Army scheme, will hold its first meeting to hear a message from the WEU Council of Ministers, elect a President, and fix its rules.

MERSEYSIDE DOCKERS RETURNING TO WORK

LIVERPOOL, Sunday (Reuter). — About 7,000 dockers voted at a meeting here tonight to resume work tomorrow, heralding the collapse of the strike which for the past six weeks has hit six ports.

Americans Exempt From Visa Need

The Government decided yesterday to abolish visa requirements for American citizens so as to encourage tourism from the U.S.

After publication of the appropriate order by the Minister of Interior, American tourists will be given an entry permit without charge, on arrival in this country.

Israel citizens will still require visas to the U.S., but will no longer be charged for them.

Tekoah, Nuseibeh Meet Tomorrow

A meeting between Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of Armistice Affairs in the Foreign Ministry, and Dr. Hasem Nuseibeh, Senior Jordan M.A.C. delegate, will take place tomorrow at Mandelbaum Gate, according to yesterday's issue of "Falastin," the Old City daily.

The meeting, first of its kind since Dr. Nuseibeh's appointment to his present post, will discuss "current armistice affairs" between the two countries, the paper said.

The Jordan Defence Ministry yesterday asked Gen. E.L.M. Burns to notify the Israel authorities to remove the mines laid around the British war cemetery on Mt. Scopus, NEARS reported last night.

Unless this is done, the report said, Jordan reserves the right to "free herself" from the obligation to participate in the arrangement for "free access" to the cemetery, located in the Mt Scopus demilitarized zone.

It was pointed out in Jerusalem last night that Israel some time ago expressed her desire to remove the mines.

Jordan at first agreed, but later raised objections to the carrying out of the operation.

The Israel authorities have so far received no concrete intimation of Jordan's final willingness to allow Israel personnel access to the cemetery area in order to remove the mines.

South Vietnam Rally For Joint Elections

SAIGON, Sunday (Reuter). — Police here today arrested more than a hundred men and women demonstrating in favour of elections to unite South Vietnam with the Communist North.

The demonstrators were obeying instructions from Hanoi Radio to demand a conference of the two territories at which election arrangements could be made. But as soon as the demonstrators began to assemble with banners near Vietnamese army headquarters, police rounded them up and took them off in vans for questioning. Police said that the ringleaders will be prosecuted for holding an illegal public meeting.

Geneva Ignored

Under the Geneva truce agreement, which stopped the fighting in Indo-China last summer, North and South Vietnam are to hold joint elections in June, 1956, to reunite their partitioned country.

But South Vietnam had never signed the Geneva agreement and Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem has made it clear that his Government is not committed to holding joint elections. Instead, he is arranging his own elections to create a parliamentary government in the non-Communist South.

Chinese Congress To Discuss Economy

HONG KONG, Sunday (UP). — The Chinese National Congress will meet on Tuesday to approve Government plans for economic development. The Congress, comprised of 1,226 members, will convene in Peking and will sit one week.

This is the first session since the Congress met last September to elect a national government, and it faces many economic problems. The mainland still feels the effects of last year's floods, and is threatened by new floods this year.

Among the items already announced on the agenda are a national military draft and a revised five-year industrial plan. The Army is being cut down to a size compatible with China's economy. Conscription will build up a trained reserve which can be called into service on short notice. The Congress probably will also take up the question of water conservation.

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'Grave Concern' Felt Over Egypt's New Aggressions

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

"Grave concern" was expressed yesterday by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, over the two latest acts of Egyptian aggression. "It was only by the greatest good fortune," the spokesman said, "that no injury to persons or damage to property was caused. However, the planned military nature of the incidents is of great significance, following, as they do, the attitude of non-cooperation which the Egyptian delegate revealed in the talks which took place at Kilometre 96 last week."

The Foreign Ministry statement recalled that the Army spokesman had announced that on Friday, two days after the meeting in question, two anti-vehicle mines of Egyptian manufacture were found on the track used by Israel patrols along the demarcation line. The mines had been laid only a short while before they were discovered. It will be recalled that in recent months many Israel vehicles have been damaged by such Egyptian mines, and it was this mine-laying which figured among the principal causes of recent tension.

On Way to Pipe-line

On the same day, the Foreign Ministry statement continued, quoting the Army spokesman, Egyptian soldiers were seen in a wadi in Israel territory. They fled across the border when they were fired upon by an Israel guard unit. This wadi leads to the central Negev water pipe which was blown up last year, causing a great loss of water.

Whether or not the Gohar-Tekoah-Burns talks will be resumed this week, was still not certain last night. The Israel delegation had understood that the next meeting was scheduled for Wednesday, but a U.N. spokesman said that the day had not been definitely fixed. On the other hand, the Israel delegates have had no information that the next meeting has been deferred.

At the same time, the Egyptians have turned their heavy propaganda guns on General Burns, and this has apparently added a little to the border tension, which found expression yesterday in news agency reports received in London to the effect that the Israel Army was marching on Gaza and Sinai. One correspondent in Jerusalem who was queried from London on these reports, cabled back a reply from a senior Israel official, who said: Such reports must refer to 1948.

Gen. Burns was charged with bias and supporting Israel's case in last week's Gaza conference, by "Akhbar el Yom," Cairo's leading weekly, yesterday.

The truce chief did not act as a neutral observer, and not only sided with Israel but acted as her spokesman in supporting her claims and views, "thus permitting the Israel delegate to relax and remain silent," the paper declared.

It added that Gen. Burns had insisted, even more strongly than Israel, on discussing the latter's first point of her four-item plan. This deals with orders to be given the Egyptian forces not to open fire on Israel patrols. The paper blamed Gen. Burns' attitude with charging the conference atmosphere with tension and causing its adjournment until Wednesday.

'Signs of Downfall'

The Cairo daily, "Al Ahram," yesterday editorially urged the Egyptian Government and its delegation to the Gaza conference to insist on full implementation of the General Armistice Agreement between the two countries as the only basis on which the conference agenda should be based.

It said, "We must repulse all Israel attempts to exploit the conference for her own domestic purposes... Egypt regrets being unable to serve Israel in this respect. Since her foundation, we have prophesied Israel's early downfall, and the first signs of this are now emerging."

JORDAN FINANCE GROUP GOING TO LONDON

Finance Minister B'shara Ghadib announced yesterday in Amman that Britain has invited a Jordan finance delegation to London to discuss financial relations between the two countries, NEARS reported.

The talks will review the Jordan request that the Arab Legion budget of £8m. be administered directly by the Government and not Gen. John Glubb, the Legion Commander. The Jordanians will also seek British aid in financing the building of an oil refinery.

Passive Indians Infiltrate Goa

BOMBAY, Sunday (Reuter). — The Press Trust of India reported today that 55 volunteers from seven Indian states avoided Portuguese patrols and entered Goa today to offer satyagraha (passive resistance) demanding Goa's union with India.

The volunteers formed the seventh party sent by the National Congress (Goa) and the all-party Goa Liberation Committee, the agency stated.

In Madras, yesterday, Dr. A. Krishnaswamy, an Independent Member of Parliament, said he hoped that the forthcoming meeting between Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, and the Pope, in Rome, would help to solve the Goa problem peacefully.

Moscow Shows Glider With Beating Wings

MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuter). — A glider with beating wings was a feature of the air display at Tushino Airport near Moscow today, Soviet Aviation Day, Moscow Radio reported. After being released, the glider continued flying by moving its wings like a bird. The radio said that it was the first plane of its type.

A huge twin-engine helicopter, hitherto not known to the public, also took part in the show. The appearance of many inter-continental turbo-prop and multi-jet bombers indicated a rapid development in Soviet long-range striking power. Many foreign observers watched the 80-minute display.

Syria Obtains Loan From Saudi Arabia

DAMASCUS, Sunday (Reuter). — The mission for furthering Syrian trade which the Syrian Minister of National Economy, Fakher Kayali, has been carrying out in Saudi Arabia, has been successfully accomplished, according to an official communique issued by the Saudi Arabian Government and broadcast by Damascus Radio today.

The Minister's mission was to obtain a new loan from Saudi Arabia and to study the possibility of opening up Saudi Arabian markets to Syrian goods.

Cairo Radio reported that Kayali arrived in the Egyptian capital tonight to continue talks on the projected tripartite alliance between Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Syria.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated his Government's determination to refrain from joining the Turco-Iraqi alliance and the projected Arab tripartite agreement. Commenting on Pakistan's adherence to the Turco-Iraqi pact, he said the action was "not unexpected."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SPURN COMMUNISTS

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The French Socialist Party today reaffirmed its ban on joint action with the Communists. The Party Congress approved a motion calling on all members and branches to reject all Communist proposals for common action.

Five Killed In Renewed Terror In North Africa

ALGIERS, Sunday. — Renewed terrorism claimed five dead and five wounded in North Africa in the past 24 hours.

As M. Jacques Soustelle, the Resident-General, returned to Algeria, a local chieftain and a rural policeman were shot dead last night when outlaws held up a bus. In Morocco, one Frenchman and two Moroccans were killed, and five Moroccans were wounded in terrorist attacks.

In Constantine, Algeria, Army and police forces questioned more than 2,700 persons yesterday in two widespread combouts. Suspects were taken to a city sports stadium, and many Algerians were detained for further questioning. Three outlaws were killed when troops clashed with three groups of rebels. One soldier was killed.

M. Soustelle today condemned extremists "from opposite ends" who were trying to delay improvements in the North African territories, and wish to exploit the issue for their own ends.

In Paris, Premier Edgar Faure tonight prepared for a bitter battle in the National Assembly over future policy in North Africa. The debate will begin on Tuesday, and the deputies will discuss the situation in Algeria, now France's No. 1 problem. *(Reuter, UP)*

British Bolster Forces in Aden

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — British troops from the Suez Canal Zone continued to flow into Aden by air today to reinforce the desert Protectorate's small military forces against tribal unrest.

Royal Air Force transports began an airlift on Friday and about 1,000 British troops are now "at the ready" and more are expected. The move is described as a precautionary measure after recent clashes with rebel tribesmen.

Behind much of the trouble in the Protectorate is a territorial dispute between Britain and neighbouring Yemen, whom Britain has accused of giving asylum and support to tribesmen in revolt. The Yemen has denied this.

All was reported quiet today in the eastern part of the Protectorate, where Beduin tribesmen and troops of the Mukalla area clashed last week, but senior British officers were reviewing the situation with local commanders.

Aden, the "Gibraltar" of the eastern approaches to the Red Sea, has long enjoyed a privileged position. Round the 75 square miles of the British colony of Aden lie a group of Arab states covering about 112,000 square miles which make up the Protectorate. These states are governed by their own rulers — sultans, sheikhs and emirs, who are advised by British political officers. They produce their own annual budgets and are now building schools and clinics to improve living conditions.

Cyprus Communists Seize Terror Lead

By CLEN LEGUM, OPNS Correspondent

NICOSIA, Sunday. — A new threat to the momentary uneasy peace in Cyprus has arisen from the Communists on the island. The leaders of the Greek nationalist movement have reacted favourably, although with caution, to the invitation by the British Prime Minister to Turkey and Greece to confer on the future of the colony within the framework of Middle East defence, and the leaders of the Turkish minority are jubilant that Turkey's interests have at last been recognized.

Turkey, Greece Both Want Cyprus Talks

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Turkey and Greece are both agreeable to Britain's proposal for a round table conference on Cyprus.

Formal Turkish acceptance of the British invitation was announced in Ankara yesterday. Authoritative sources said that Greece would also accept, and that pending the outcome of the talks, there would be no new Greek appeal to the U.N. to support the right of Cypriots to determine their own future.

A Greek broadcast said over Athens Radio today that Britain and not Greece would have to make concessions at the talks.

In a programme beamed to Cyprus, the radio expressed misgivings that Turkey had been asked to the talks on the same level as Greece "despite the fact that Turks in Cyprus number less than one fifth of the Greek population."

(Continued on Page 8. — Col. 7)

Sporadic Violence All Over Island

NICOSIA, Sunday (Reuter). — Police found an unexploded hand-grenade near the eastern entrance to Nicosia's old town last night. Police said that the grenade, which was home-made, was similar to others seized in Nicosia two nights ago with other explosives, arms and ammunition.

British troops searched Famagusta for terrorists last night after a loud explosion had occurred outside the Ambassador night club where dozens of British servicemen and their wives were spending the evening. There were no casualties.

Police seized explosives and ammunition in a cottage occupied by a Greek woman at Amiandos village, 70 kms. south-west of Nicosia last night. Black masks were also found.

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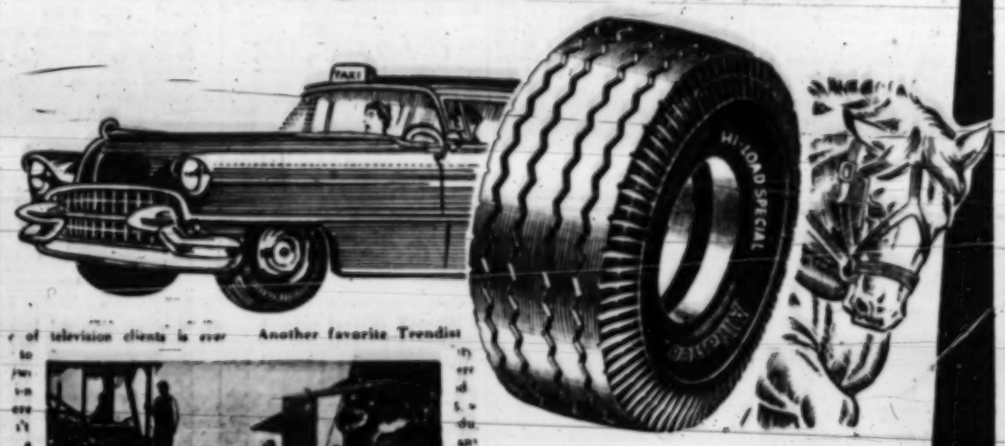

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Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharett yesterday entertained to lunch the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Levi Eshkol, Mr. and Mrs. David Horowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Eliahu Dobkin, Mr. and Mrs. Yosef Mireiman, Mr. and Mrs. Shimeon Mireiman, Mr. and Mrs. Gavriel Issakharoff, Mrs. M. Toy and Mr. and Mrs. Mordekhai Shneerson.

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Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, will speak at a conference of Negev moshavim being held at Moshav Gilat tonight.

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Mr. Milton Gregg, Canadian Minister of Labour, and Mrs. Gregg visited the campus of Technion City in Haifa and were entertained at the home of Prof. Y. Ratner, Vice-President of the Technion, on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregg visited Hadassim, the Canadian Wizo Children's and Youth Village yesterday. They were accompanied by Mrs. R. Gold-Ariel, World Wizo Tourist Chairman, and were shown round the village by the directors of the institution, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Shapiro.

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A new military public relations unit has been established to centralize all publicity activities of the defence forces. It is headed by Aluf-Mishne Brosh. Mr. E. Harussi, formerly Director of the Public Relations Division in the Ministry of Defence, is to be in charge of information services.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Moshe Bejarano, member of the Board of Bejarano Bros., from Switzerland; Mr. Mordechai Zagagi, Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Finance, from Cologne, where he dealt with Reparations affairs; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Green, of Brighton, England, keyworkers of the Joint Palestine Appeal, who are staying at the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya; a 14-man group of experts in sociology, from the U.S. for an eight-day visit here as part of a Middle East tour to study marriage and family problems.

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DEPARTURES: The Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Arthur Lourie, for London on a private visit; Mr. Y. Justman, Israel spokesman at the U.N., for London after consultations and home leave; Mr. Robert Gottlieb, Managing Director of PICA, and Mrs. Gottlieb, for Paris.

•

Mr. H. E. Picerno, member of the Argentine Parliament, and Mrs. Picerno, accompanied by Dr. Prato and Miss Hamor, on Friday visited the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition at Jerusalem.

•

Dr. Alexander Gross, Chairman of the Dante Alighieri Society Jerusalem, has been awarded the title of "Cavaliere" of the order "Al Merito della Repubblica" by the President of the Italian Republic. The insignia was presented to him by the Italian Consul General, Dr. G. S. Rocchi, in the presence of the Jerusalem Dante Alighieri Committee.

•

Dr. M. Bobtelsky, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Hebrew University, and Mrs. Bobtelsky, held a reception at their home on Saturday night in honour of Professor G. Stork, of Columbia University, Professor E. Wenkert, of Iowa State College, and Professor R. A. Raphael, of Queen's University, Belfast, who attended the International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products at the Technion last week.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Riemer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Weinberg, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Jacob Klein, of New York, and Miss Rose Ratzner, of Baltimore, were entertained by Mr. Shlomo Eisenberg, Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency, and Mrs. Eisenberg at their home in Jerusalem.

•

The Israel-America Friendship League will celebrate American Independence Day with a banquet at the Accadia Hotel, Herzliya, at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow. The American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, and the Defence Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, will speak.

The terrace of the Accadia Grand Hotel will be closed to the public on July 5 after 7.30 p.m. owing to the U.S. Independence Day banquet of the Israel - America Friendship League.

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The annual bazaar of the Haifa Anti-Tuberculosis League will be opened tonight by Mayor Abba Khoushy at the Oranim Garden, Mt. Carmel. The "White Flower" Ball will be held on Wednesday.

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BIRTH

CLYMAN — To Miriam (nee Bruenn), wife of Max H. Clyman, at the Assuta Hospital, on Saturday, July 2 1955 — a daughter.

HAIFA DOG-OWNERS are warned not to let their dogs out on the street unless escorted, on a leash and with an identity disc around their necks. The Haifa Municipal Veterinary Department will today begin destroying stray dogs to prevent a threatening outbreak of rabies.

Roof Garden
NIGHTLY
Dance Cash

15,000 Eighth Graders Graduate As Schools Close Today

Jerusalem Post Staff

Elementary schools and kindergartens throughout the country are closing down today for the annual two month summer vacation. Over a quarter of a million children and their teachers held the customary end-of-term celebrations in the past few days. Secondary school pupils began their holidays a week ago and like those of elementary schools, will return on September 5. For teachers, it will not be all holiday, many of them taking the opportunity for supplementary studies, while others will be occupied in summer camps.

Of the 15,000 eighth-graders who receive graduation certificates today, over half will continue their studies in secondary and vocational schools, a Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman stated in Jerusalem yesterday. Full or partial scholarships for continuation of studies will be given by the Ministry to 5,000 pupils in the four grades of Secondary School this year.

In view of the expected surplus of kindergarten teachers in the coming school year, the Ministry is preparing special summer courses to train some of these teachers to teach the first grade.

In Tel Aviv, 198 schools are involved in the close-down. Reviewing the condition of the city's schools, Mr. S. Levin, Municipal Director of Education, told *The Jerusalem Post* that 120 more classes will be available next term. Of these, 35 will be in new schools now being built, 40 in renovated buildings rented by the Municipality, and the rest added to existing schools. This will amply cater for the 5,000 children expected to start school next term, he said.

Afternoon Shift

On the thorny question of children attending school in the 'afternoon shifts,' of much concern to many parents, Mr. Levin said that there would be a slight decrease as a result of the added classes. That this problem has not as yet been solved, he attributed to the absence this year of a Government loan for new schools, in contrast to last year when it granted the Municipality a IL.250,000 loan for the development of education.

Many classes were housed in renovated buildings, which besides being unsuitable, were uneconomical because of the smallness of the classes. In these schools, one teacher taught 35 pupils instead of 50, as set by the Government. The Municipality had recommended that they be replaced by new schools which would reduce, though not abolish, the 'afternoon shifts.' The matter is now being studied by a Government committee, he stated.

Fifty per cent of the pupils finishing elementary school will continue their studies in the 14 secondary schools of the city, he continued. Another 40 per cent of those leaving will enter secondary technical schools and evening classes.

No Shortage

Concerning teachers, unlike many other parts of the country, there was no shortage in Tel Aviv.

The 200 teaching posts that will fall vacant nationally next semester will be filled by kindergarten teachers, secondary school graduates, graduates of teachers' seminars and teachers returning from Army service.

Some 100 teachers have been dismissed by the Ministry for failing to take advanced courses that would have led to their obtaining a teaching certificate. A total of 218 Arab teachers have been dismissed for the same reason.

"Homogeneous" classes will be formed during the coming school year for children of the same intelligence level in the same grade, according to a circular issued by the Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Dr. M. Avidor. Such groups will be set up when there are three classes of the same grade in schools of the same area.

A 24-hour study week for pupils in the first four grades of elementary school will be continued, as well as a 28-hour study week for Grade Five and a 29-hour week for Grades Six, Seven and Eight.

In "unclassified" schools, where there are from 11 to 20 children of three different grades in one class, 30 hours of instruction will be given. These hours will be increased with increased registration.

Argentine Ministers Meet Church Leaders

BUENOS AIRES, Sunday (Reuter). — The Apostolic Nuncio here, Monsignor Mario Ganin, held a long conference with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jeronimo Remorino, yesterday. The Ministry's Director General of Worship, Mr. Leonardo Benitez de Aldama, was also present.

Later, two Argentine prelates, Provicar Monsignor Albino Mensa and Auxiliary Bishop Antonio Rocca, also called on Mr. Remorino and were received, together with the new Minister for Interior, Mr. Oscar Albrieu, and the Argentine Ambassador to the Holy See, Mr. Carlos Oliva Velez. No details of the conversations were released.

These are the first official contacts between the Roman Catholic Church and the Argentine authorities since before the June 16 revolt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Angel Borlenghi, one of the leading anti-clericals in Argentina who resigned four days ago as Minister of Interior, left here by air yesterday for Montevideo. His resignation followed Government measures designed to patch up the quarrel with Catholic leaders which preceded last month's revolt.

Charred remains of religious statues were wreathed in flowers as huge congregations attended Mass today in seven churches gutted by fire during the riots preceding last month's abortive anti-Peronista revolt.

Newspapers did not mention the destroyed churches, but thousands of people turned out yesterday to make a silent tour of the ruins of San Francisco, Santo Dominigo, San Ignacio and other central Buenos Aires churches. Burnt and tattered Bibles, prayer books, and church documents were gathered as souvenirs.

'A-Diffa' Expands

The Old City "A-Diffa" daily has doubled its size to eight pages. The paper has also acquired a new printing press and appears in a new style. On its third page it runs an Israel Press review.

Atomic Bombs 'Can Screen Sun's Rays'

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The Research Director of the French Meteorological Bureau, M. Roulleau, has said here that the dust raised by atom bomb explosions could reduce the sun's rays for a long time.

An A-bomb or an H-bomb raised about the same amount of dust as a volcanic eruption and these have been known to reduce the sun's rays by 20 per cent for a period of two years, he said at a discussion at the National History Museum here.

M. Roulleau added that while radio-active clouds did not appear to affect rainfall, atomic explosions in the polar regions could upset the weather by causing atmospheric disturbances through the entry of hot air in a cold region. Explosions there could lead to massive weather changes locally.

FOUR GRAMOPHONES, two accordions and a guitar, worth IL1,000, were stolen from the Universum Musical Instrument shop in Rehov Hanevi'im in Haifa on Saturday.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 349, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 1.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.55 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Concert Hall. 1.45 Light Notes (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.15 Siesta (R). 40.40 Vocal Recital. 5.00 Ba'Ohaley Tora. 5.15 Child's Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra, Conductor: Hanan Schleisinger, Soloist: Ilona Vince-Kraus. Piano Concerto No.1; "Orpheus," Symphonic Poem, (Liszt). 7.35 Maimonides Anniversary. 7.50 Herut's Meetings. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Curtain Up. 10.00 Piano Duets: Edith Weltner & Amos Pool: "Jeux d'enfants" (Bizet); Valses Sentimentales op.21 (Marius Plothius); "Impressions Ecologiques" op. 34 (Jan Maseine). 10.30 Requests (Songs). 11.15 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 468, 224, 196, 48.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Hebrew Lessons for Ulpanim. 8.15 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Israel Folk Dances. 6.50 Yiddish Programme. 7.15 Close Down.

12.00 p.m. News. 12.10 Newsreel. 12.20 Folk Dances. 12.30 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6 216, 225 & 228 M.). 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Fantasy; 7.00 Requests (Hebrew Songs). 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Zahal's Orchestra. 8.30 News. 8.45 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 25.86, 25.16 M.) 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk. Echoes from the World.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Abramowitz, 21 King George, 4972. Bet Yisrael, Bet Yisrael Qtr., 2251.

TEL AVIV: Michlin, 113 Allenby, 3313. Bilski, 3 Kikar Dizengoff, 28348. Moscovici, 25 King George, 63460. Kollendar, 78 Arlosoroff, 26613. Riva, Hatikva Qtr., 67403. JAFFA: Jaffa, 10 Rehov 4, 62700. RAMAT GAN: Litshitz, 19 Herzl, Yisrael, Shikun, Herut. BOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Bohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3262. Mechlab, opp. Hadar Cinema, 3066. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. M. Sernower, 5/78 Greek Colony, 3888. Dr. Y. Shore 26 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shalom, 1 Sprinzak, 82345. Dr. S. L. Becher, 34 Sokolow, 81881. Dr. I. Grifel, 6 Ben Yehuda, 81466.

HAIFA: Dr. Bilski, 7 Bilski, 3066. Dr. Isaacson, 25 Rehov Hen, 3466.

Jewish Couple Fights For Catholic Child

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts, Sunday (UP). — A Jewish couple, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Ellis, was ordered by the Norfolk Probate Court to give up four-year-old Hildy McCoy by 4 p.m. yesterday. The deadline passed and the girl was not surrendered.

The couple, who had raised the child since she was 10 days old, was ordered to hand Hildy to her natural mother, Mrs. Marjorie McCoy Doherty, as the climax to a two-year legal battle. Mr. Ellis, faced with a threat of jail for failure to comply with the court order, said, "I don't know what we'll do now."

S. African Zionist Establishes Fellowship

Mrs. Rebecca Schrire, a veteran Zionist of Cape Town, South Africa, has established a Research Fellowship at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School to bear the name of her late husband, Mr. Max Schrire, and herself. The Fellowship, which will constitute the interest on a £2,000 endowment fund, will be awarded every four years to a postgraduate student for research in medicine, with particular stress on ophthalmology.

In terms of the deed covering the gift, the Fellowship is open to medical men in the United Kingdom, Israel, the U.S. and South Africa, and the successful applicant if he is not a permanent resident in Israel, will be obliged to pursue his studies at the Hebrew University.

In order that the first Fellowship may be awarded in 1956, Mrs. Schrire has contributed £400 in addition to the capital sum.

The Morris M. Landau Charitable Foundation, of Los Angeles, California, has made a gift of $10,500 to the Hebrew University's Building Fund for the construction of a number of rooms in a student hostel on the new University campus. The rooms, which will form a unit, will bear the name of Mr. Morris M. Landau.

Israel, Swedish Relatives To Get Lawyer's Fortune

BERLIN, Sunday (Reuter). — The fortune of a German Jewish lawyer, Dr. Kurt Haberland, who was beaten to death in a Nazi concentration camp, will go to relatives in Sweden and Israel, and not to the Scottish woman he once loved, a West Berlin court has decided.

Dr. Haberland met Miss Dagmar Jonsson, a Swedish girl studying in Berlin, in 1933. Later, they became engaged, but could not get married because of the Nazi law banning marriages between Jews and Aryans. Two years ago, Miss Jonsson obtained an after-death legislation of her marriage with Dr. Haberland, and later married a dentist, Mr. Laurell, in Sweden.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Edith Herrmann, a granddaughter of Dr. Haberland's father, who is residing in Sweden, and Mr. Kurt Schindle, a great-grandson now living in Tel Aviv, filed a suit demanding annulment of the marriage legislation order. The suit was granted by the Berlin court, but Mrs. Laurell is expected to appeal against the verdict.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 9.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ARNON: Alina, 2nd week.
EDEN: The Great Sinner.
EDISON: Europe 51.
ORGIL: Riot in Cell Block 11.
ORNA: The Million Pound Note.
ORION: Deserting and the Gladiators. 2nd week.
SON: King Richard and the Crusaders.
STUDIO: "Jeux Interdits." 2nd week.
TEL OR: Second Chance.
ZION HALL: Elephant Walk.

TEL AVIV
At 4, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.
ARNON: People Will Talk.
CREN: Sabrina, 3rd week.
ESTHER: Escape from Fort Bravo.
MOGRABI: The Egyptian, 4th week.
OPHIR: "Avant le Déluge."
ORION: Beachhead. 2nd week.
TAMARI: Bitter Rice. Also continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.
YARON: All the Brothers Were Valiant.
ZAMIR: "Villa Borghese," continuous from 10 a.m.; Summer Holiday.

HAIFA
ANYONITHEATRE: The Adventures of Hajji Baba. Pan Film. 2nd week.
ARMON: Mardy. 2nd week.
ORLY: Heidi.
SHADOR: The Betrayed.
ORION: Fighting Attack. 2nd week.
ATHENA: Knights of the Round Table.
PEER: "Tarnsonic."
GAL OR: Man of Sarita, Matinee: Snow Lady.
ZAMIR: All Baby and the 40 Thieves, 4th week.

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Where to go.

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions:—
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition of the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6.

Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 22 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, Open 9-1, 4-6.

"Miserere" by Georges Rouault. In the Hermann Shulman Hall: American Contemporary Paintings. Exhibit of the Month: Rose Ceramic Gold Lustre, Kashan School (Persia) 13th century. (New acquisition of the Museum). Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3-5.

Paintings Exhibition by Jacques Heller and Sculptures by Jacob Lowe, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, 10-1, 3-6.

Paintings and Sculptures by Robert Bauer, Drawings by Jerusalem Artists, Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

★ Political Forum: —
Hitahdut Olei Britannia — I. Harari, Progressives: A. Ben-Eliezer, Herut, Beit Ha'am, Jaffa Road, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Film Show: —
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions:—
1) Aaron Priver — Sculptures 2) Lauda Fadon (Vestico, Italy)— Paintings. 3) Rubin (Retrospective Show). 4) Brazilian Architecture, 10-1, 4-7.

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "The Conquerors," Habimah, 8.30 p.m. (Sold out.)

Cameri Theatre, "As You Like It," New Cameri Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Ohel, "They Knew What They Wanted," 8.30 p.m.

★ Entertainment: —
Cocktail Bar; nightly programme.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
Sam Zacks collection; Paintings by Picasso, Braque, Henry Moore etc. Daily conducted tours at 11.30 a.m. and 6 & 8 p.m. Also exhibit of the competition for the relief of the front of the Central Synagogue in Haifa. Fortnightly exhibit: Jug by Hanna Rubin-Cherng Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 9-1, 4-9.

NATANYA

★ Theatre:—
Yiddisch Comedie Theatre, Dina Halperin in "Die Kischufimakherin" (The Witch). Sharon, 9 p.m.

REHOVOT

★ Theatre:—
Habimah, "King Lear," 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ Theatre:—
Cameri Theatre, "Tartuffe," [illegible] 8.30 p.m.

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What American Help Has Meant

By Economist

IT is only when we pause to reflect that we fully appreciate the extent of the United States' contribution to the economic development of Israel. There have been contributions of individual United States citizens, predominantly but not exclusively Jewish, to the United Jewish Appeal, to other institutions and agencies working or supporting work in Israel, to individuals, friends and relatives living in Israel and through purchases of Bonds of the Government of Israel. Aside from all this, however, has been the economic assistance extended by the American people through their Government. This assistance so thoroughly permeates the economy that we tend to lose sight of the extent to which our economic life is based on it, and of the extent to which its continuation will be necessary until Israel achieves a position of economic independence.

The simple listing is impressive. The first Export-Import Bank loan of $100m., in January, 1950, went a long way towards supplying the construction equipment, the industrial equipment, the trucks, the pumps, pipes, tractors, farm implements and other materials necessary for the launching of new agricultural settlements and the extension of existing ones and other goods which were desperately needed by the State to provide housing and opportunities for work for the waves of immigrants flowing to the country. Other resources available to the State had to be used, first of all to provide food, clothing, and other elemental necessities. Without the Export-Import Bank loan the expansion of productive facilities would have come a good deal harder. The second Export-Import Bank loan in 1951, of $35m., contributed greatly to the continuation of the programme of irrigation and agricultural development. In 1951/52, the first Grant-in-Aid was made in the amount of $65.5m. Each year since that date successive grants have been made totalling, all told, by June 30, 1955, $170m. The U.S. Government has also sold to Israel, at nominal cost, very substantial supplies of milk powder, egg powder, potatoes, butter, cheese, peanuts and other food commodities. More recently the U.S. Government extended a long-term loan of $25m. to the Israel Government for the purchase of additional surplus food commodities, partly to make up for losses sustained during the last winter's drought. The special feature which distinguishes this loan from others is that it is repayable not only over a very long-term period, but also in Israel Pounds instead of in U. S. Dollars.

From the beginning of the Grant-in-Aid programme, there has been the accompanying programme of Technical Assistance, measured in dollars this has amounted, up to June 30, 1955, to some $5m. Expressed in what in this case are more meaningful terms, the contribution of technical knowledge and experience to Israel's young industry, agriculture, government, and other activities, the value of this assistance cannot be measured but is unquestionably far greater than its cost to the U.S. Government. The same type of technical assistance has been extended by the U.S. Government through the agency of the U.N. and its specialised agencies. Here, too, the value to Israel is not to be measured in money. The U.S. has also made available in exchange for Israel Pounds, American books, periodicals, and phonograph records.

Within the past few weeks, the U.S. Government has concluded an agreement with the Government of Israel under the terms of which it will supply fissionable materials and related equipment, information, and knowledge accumulated in the past few years so that Israel may move ahead with research towards peace-time uses for atomic energy.

* * *

IN the past seven years, Israel's import surplus, financed by gifts, loans, German Reparations and private investment has amounted to a total of approximately $1,750m., a little more than $1,000. for every man, woman and child here. The greatest part of this has come from the United States. The U.S. Government itself has provided approximately $400m. or almost one-fourth of the total. It is not to minimise aid from other sources, nor of course the achievement of citizens of Israel themselves, to say that without American aid, living standards in Israel today would be far below their present levels, the number employed in useful and productive work would be far smaller, if in each of the years since independence we had been forced to manage with some $60m. less of imported goods. We still have a long way, probably an even longer way, to go before we reach a position of self-support. In 1954 we still earned only one-third or slightly less of the goods and services we imported. We still required and used gifts and loans aggregating about $300m. in that year. It is no easy task to achieve the 50 to 70 per cent increase in our production and the manifold increase in the export of what we produce that will be required if we are to pay for the imports we need to live and to continue our development. Assistance from abroad and from the U.S. Government will continue to be necessary for some years to come and in large amounts, although we expect and believe that we can move toward the eventual elimination of this aid. We trust that the U.S. Government itself shares our view. We know that it shares our objective. The recent discussions with respect to the development of the water resources of the Jordan River system seem to us to indicate clearly American readiness to continue to supply the assistance we so vitally need if we are to achieve our common goal.

* * *

ECONOMIC assistance by one government to another, contrary to some opinions, is no new phenomenon in world history. What is new and what is the special contribution of the United States to relations between peoples is the extension of such assistance without intervention in the political life and affairs of the country assisted and without an abridgment of the political independence of these countries. We have seen this new process at work in the relations between the United States and Israel. What is also new is the use of assistance for such planned construction, humanitarian and positive purposes as in Israel in the last six years. This is an achievement for which the Government of Israel can claim credit.

Jerusalem, July 4, 1955.

POINT-FOUR LESSONS: 'WE LEARNED THE HARD WAY'

By HARLAN CLEVELAND

TO the American visitor, the Middle East is full of vivid impressions — the ancient dust and struggling young trees, the square pillars of old and the square houses of today, the trouble on the frontiers and the rumble of unaccustomed food in his own stomach.

But to this visitor, the most vivid impression is the fourth point of a speech made six-and-a-half years ago in Washington. Nobody remembers what the other three points were. But Point Four, the American promise to help the underdeveloped areas with technical advice and investment, is now a symbol that not only carries hope but describes solid work in process.

Those of us who were active in the early days of Point Four often wondered whether the reality could ever live up to the nobility of the idea. For when we Americans set forth on the untrod path of largesse oblige, we certainly had some queer ideas as to what it was all about. If Americans were not a people who learn fast from their own mistakes, Point Four would not now be the honoured symbol it has become.

Advice Without Aid

First we thought it would be enough to give advice. Dr. Henry G. Bennett, the saint of the earlier Point Four programme, was the sinner in this: He went up to Congress and said, in effect, "I can get it for you wholesale." But sending out a technical adviser without the money and materials to put his advice into effect was often a remedy worse than the disease.

When a team of doctors in one Asian country told the Minister of Health that the way to get rid of malaria was to kill the anopheles mosquito, the Minister asked, "And so — where is the DDT?"

"Oh, we're not supposed to give you anything but advice," the team leader replied.

In another country an agricultural expert showed what could be done with a little concentrated fertilizer, and went away leaving nothing but a fat report behind him. The government officials were naturally upset.

"You talk about a 'revolution of rising expectations'," one of them said, quoting at me a favoured phrase. Why do you increase only our expectations and do nothing to help us increase our crop yield?"

Nowadays, the technical advisers are mixed in with economic aid.

Another early error was to think of Point Four as basically a technical and economic effort. Economic development is a good thing in itself — that was the burden of President Truman's Fourth Point in January, 1949.

Strange Tales

So the doctors and the farm experts went out into the unknown, and came back to Washington bearing strange tales. This just wasn't a technical problem, they explained in their plaintive memoranda. The first problem in Asia was not how to select better rice seed, it was how to get the farmer a fairer share of what he was already producing.

There is a well-known story in America — probably duplicated in some form in the folklore of many another land — about the farmer who is advised to learn some new scientific way of farming.

"I don't need your advice," the farmer says. "I ain't farming now half as good as I know how."

In country after country in Asia, American experts came across farmers who weren't farming as well as they knew how — because a indlord or an oppressive government was taking two-thirds of what they produced in rent and taxes.

In every nation of the early Point Four programme, the story was the same: The technical men found themselves in the position of a plumber who is hired to fix the plumbing, and then finds there is no house yet. So he turns to and helps build the house.

The Point Four doctors learned that their main job was not to cure people, but to leave behind them a Public Health Service that didn't depend on the presence of American doctors. The agricultural men learned that an agricultural college and farm extension service was the ideal end-product of their work.

"Building Institutions"

We learned, the hard way, that Point Four's main job was neither technical advice nor the provision of supplies which other countries couldn't afford to buy from us. Our main job was to help build institutions to encourage the reforms, to create the administrative and political machinery which would enable a people and its government to close the widening gap between the expectations of progress and the reality of squalor.

Another grand illusion of earlier times was the notion that the main American contribution in an aid programme was measured by the goods and services that could be bought for dollars.

In Southern Italy today, counterpart funds are being used (together with an International Bank loan) to create an economic renaissance — land reform, better farming, new factories, new houses — that is in many ways comparable to the work now going on in the countryside of Israel. Driving to Tel Aviv from Jerusalem a few days ago, I looked around and thought I was in one of the newly developed sections of Apulia or Lucania.

We Americans learned, I hope, another lesson: that we are in the world for keeps. Practically every aid programme passed by our Congress since the Second World War has been called "emergency," "stopgap," "interim," or something of the kind. Even the Marshall Plan had a time limit of four years. We persist in the illusion that after some short period further, we can retire into isolation again.

We cannot, of course. With our seven per cent of the world's population, we produce over 40 per cent of the world's goods. This fact alone will ensure our involvement in everybody's affairs for decades to come. Point Four, which has no legal time limit, is the first American aid programme to recognize that America has joined the world for good.

As we get used to this fact, there is one lesson about our aid programme that stands out from all the rest. It is this: We should look for results, not for gratitude.

The late Senator Pat McCarran used to travel around Europe between sessions of Congress, stopping from time to time to ask a peasant what he thought of the Marshall Plan.

When one answered, "The Marshall Plan — what's that?" the Senator did not bother to look around at the flourishing crops and ask himself whether they would have flourished without American seeds and farm machinery. He stored up the experience and used it to attack the next year's appropriation for aid to Europe. He was looking for gratitude, and was disappointed to see only results.

A friend of mine, travelling in the mountain region of Formosa, told me of another, more refreshing roadside interview. In Formosa the American Government has made possible a land reform programme, a central feature of which is that no farmer can be charged as rent more than 37.5 per cent of the crop he produces. Thus it is that the whole rural reconstruction effort on that island has come to be known by the symbol Three Seven Five.

Mr. Cleveland is Publisher of "The Reporter," a rapidly-growing American "fortnightly of facts and ideas." A former foreign aid official in the United States Government, he set up and directed the first U.S. aid programmes in China and Southeast Asia, and later served as Assistant Director for Europe in the Mutual Security Agency under its then Director, Mr. Averell Harriman.

Arriving from the U.S. at Haifa Port earlier this year, these two Diesel engines and five others like them have eliminated steam locomotion on Israel's railroads.

An Adventure in Cooperation

By THEODORE KOLLEK

IT was on January 20, 1949, that the United States expressed a basic philosophy in international cooperation that today still represents a high-water mark in the economic life and associations of dozens of countries all over the world, including Israel. This declaration was made in these words: "...we should make available to peace-loving people the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realise their aspirations for a better life."

From philosophy to execution, from dream to reality there was no great delay. Here in Israel an agreement was signed on February 28, 1951 by Mr. Moshe Sharett, on behalf of the Government of Israel, and by the late Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, on behalf of the Government of the United States. Under the agreement the Governments undertook "to cooperate with each other in the interchange of technical knowledge and skills and in related activities designed to contribute to the balanced and integrated development of the economic resources and productive capacities of Israel."

Thus was launched a partnership between two democracies not based on political ideologies but rather in the far more highly desirable field of economic support and assistance. The U.S., an established and traditional democracy, with vast resources, great skills and a passionate desire to help, was prepared to share in some measure these resources these skills and this desire with the people of Israel, struggling under a groaning burden of economic pressures to reach a level of economic self-sufficiency. It was ready to put experts, equipment, manpower and funds at Israel's disposal in one of the great humanitarian acts of this generation. It meant that in the end there would be a raising of standards in all walks of life; it exemplified the enlightened self-interest of the American people to impart the fruits of their highly-developed skills and knowledge to their less-developed neighbours in order to heighten human prosperity and raise the dignity of man.

A Going Concern

By December, 1951 the United States Operations Mission, as it is called today, or by its more familiar initials "USOM," was a going concern under the leadership of Mr. Bruce McDaniel. Mr. McDaniel exemplified in his personality and devotion to the principles of technical assistance the very spirit of the programme.

Experts streamed into the country from many parts of the U.S., from small towns and large cities, bearing such names as Melohon, Schiele and Killough—names that Israelis found difficult to pronounce— and immersed themselves in the work of imparting to their Israel counterparts something of their own vast knowledge and deep understanding in a variety of fields.

These experts worked, and still work today, in Galilee, in the Sharon Plain, in the Hills of Judea and in the deep south of Israel, the Negev wilderness. They have become familiar and welcome figures in municipalities, in Government offices, in kibbutzim, in factories and on farms.

To give some idea of the extent of this technical assistance programme, here are a few of the general operational projects now under way: Agriculture, Education, Vocational Education, Health and Sanitation, Commerce and Industry, Mineral Resources, Public Administration, Transportation and Communication, Government Services, Water Resources and Development.

Within each one of these general headings there are any number of sub-headings dealing with the individual project.

Rug-Weaving

For example among Israel's new immigrants were a large number of Oriental Jews whose handicrafts were outstanding, but they lacked both the means and the modern techniques to turn this skill into production. When Mrs. Ruth Dayan, wife of Israel's Chief of Staff, met these people in her work among new immigrants, she became fired with the idea of creating "cottage industries" and selling these products locally and in foreign markets.

The importance of such handicrafts is that they can provide auxiliary employment to many of the immigrants in their own villages, and also enable those who have only part-time employment to enjoy a full living. The special skills of Jews from Tripolitania, from Yemen and from Iraq were utilised in the launching of this project which resulted in the fashioning of rugs and carpets, wood and silver ornaments that are already finding their way into many export markets.

U.S.O.M. provided a basic capital, a revolving fund and expert advice to make this possible. This is a small project in scope, but it is typical in spirit.

There are huge projects as well, such as "Operation Cowboy," which has transformed large areas of non-arable land in Galilee into rangeland for beef cattle to help make Israel self-sufficient in meat production.

There is the water-spreading project, utilising the methods discovered by the ancient Nabateans to catch the torrential flows along the wadis and spread the water over a large area of desert to produce food.

There is the new industrial management programme, just about to start, fashioned to teach top experts in local industry how to handle their plants in the most efficient manner possible, to effect a maximum production under ideal labour conditions, and the proper use of machines as well as cost accounting.

There is the establishment of vocational education centres in Beersheba and Nazareth and Jaffa; others are to be opened soon.

There is the development of a ceramics industry, the improvement in the processing, handling and storage of food, the introduction of new methods in packaging, marketing and distributing domestic products, the control of animal diseases, the improvement and expansion of sea fisheries, the training of cotton gin operators, and a host of other projects.

ISRAEL, an ancient land, is a young state. Centuries of neglect have left large tracts of desert and waste. The bulk of new immigrants has come from areas in which economic development and techniques fall far short of modern standards. Many of the problems of agricultural and industrial development which Israel faces today have been faced by the U.S.

This is where the expert comes in. He brings a modern answer to Israel's problems, adapted to local conditions. He works closely with his counterpart from the relevant Ministry in the Israel Government. He goes out into the field. The close relationship established between the two in planning and action is symbolic of the whole programme and its triumphs.

Technical Aid

U.S.O.M. is also responsible for the economic Grant-in-Aid programme, but the basic idea is that while economic aid helps the State of Israel in its present economic situation, mainly created by large-scale immigration, this aid must necessarily be a passing phase. Technical assistance helps Israel achieve a situation where we shall finally be independent of reliance on foreign economic aid.

The dollar expenditures for the technical assistance programme are provided by the U.S. Government, Israel provides the Pounds needed for the programme. These two sums form the Joint Fund, expended under joint Israel-American authority.

In terms of actual cash provided for the Technical Assistance programme, the figures in 1952 were $731,000 from the United States and IL.731,000 from the Israel Government. In 1955 the sums reached were $753,000 and IL1,355,000. By January of this year 60 project agreements under nine general headings were under way.

Today the whole project is under the leadership of Dr. Lincoln Hale, who took over his position just one year ago. Dr. Hale has continued and expanded the fine tradition established by his predecessors with a wealth of understanding of Israel's needs and by directing the men, funds and equipment into those channels where they will leave the deepest impression and create the most good for the greatest number.

Dedicated Men

Many of the experts who came over when the programme was launched have completed their tour of duty, technicians such as Mr. Frank Elliott, Mr. Roswell Whitman, Margaret Plunkett, and others; in their place have come equally dedicated men, convinced that the philosophy of technical assistance is an important element in American diplomacy.

They have undertaken not only to help on the spot but also to help select likely candidates for training in the U.S. under the trainee programme. These selected men and women proceed to the U.S. for an average period of six months, study techniques and methods in their field of activity and related fields. Upon their return they put them into practice and teach others.

Behind dry statistics and cover descriptions these projects manifest themselves into a great adventure in friendship and cooperation. The human quality of the experts' approach to their work cannot be assessed in terms of money. There is idealism and a central philosophy of democracy behind every one of their acts and each of their projects. For it is quite clear that with modern communications, which bring international contacts closer, a rise in the standard of one country raises the standards of other countries.

There can be no doubt whatever that the influence for goodwill, friendship and improved standards of living in the world which flow from the Technical Assistance Programme, is even beyond anything envisaged by those who originally forged the thought into reality.

Mr. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, is co-Director of the Israel-American Joint Fund and the Israel counterpart to Dr. Lincoln Hale.

Tuberculosis check is given here to Arab pupil at Taibe village within jurisdiction of the Natanya Health Unit Project, advised by U.S.O.M. technicians.

4 YEARS OF U.S. AID

By LINCOLN B. HALE

THE 179th anniversary of the American Independence reminds us anew of the essential bonds of unity between our two peoples: the common dedication to human freedom and the reverence for the inherent value of the right of the individual to life.

Independence Day coincides on this fourth of July with the conclusion of the fourth year of the U.S. Operations Mission economic and technical assistance to Israel — a noble expression of the common national ideals and aspirations of our two countries.

The United States, through no choice of her own, has found herself in a place of leadership among the nations of the world. Gone is preoccupation with the American hemisphere, the sense of security provided by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and even the self-sufficiency of a large land area. Rather the internal strength developed in the years of relative isolation is now being called upon to serve a world because of the annihilation of space. The response to this challenge of world leadership has been to extend the hand of friendship with the concern only that men and women in all the world may live in freedom and have a standard of living adequate to permit the pursuit of happiness and the fostering of individual creative abilities.

World's Major Task

President Dwight Eisenhower has described the world's major task and its greatest opportunity, in these words:

"It is this: the dedication of the energies, the resources and the imaginations of all peaceful nations to a new kind of war. This would be a declared total war, not upon any human enemy, but upon the brute forces of poverty and need.

"The peace we seek, founded upon decent trust and cooperative effort among nations, can be fortified, not by weapons of war, but by wheat and by cotton, by milk and by wool, by meat and by timber and by rice. These are words that translate into every language on earth. These are needs that challenge this world in arms...

"This Government is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction. The purposes of this great work would be to help other peoples to develop the undeveloped areas of the world, to stimulate profitable and fair world trade, to assist all peoples to know the blessings of productive freedom.

"The monuments of this new kind of war would be these: roads and schools, hospitals and homes, food and health.

"We are ready, in short, to dedicate our strength to serving the needs, rather than the fears, of the world."

In implementing such a programme it was essential that full recognition be given to the right of self-determination, be it a nation or a group of people. To do otherwise would be to deny the basic assumption of individual freedom and liberty. I have found myself stating that there is no such thing as a United States Operations Mission in Israel apart from the representatives of the Israel Government. The entire concept is of a cooperative venture. So the discussion of our technical aid and economic assistance programme is a joint venture planned and supervised by Israel and American leaders working together. Moreover, it is but part of a greater cooperative venture shared in by World Jewry, the United Nations, and the sacrificial devotion of the citizens of Israel themselves.

Let me turn to consideration of the Grant-in-Aid or Economic Assistance programme. Here the concern was primarily for funds that would help provide economic stability and contribute to the capital development of the nation. During the past four years Economic Aid from the United States has been as follows:

1952 —	$83,500,000	
1953 —	70,228,000	
1954 —	52,500,000	
1955 —	40,000,000	$226,228,000
In addition an Imp. Exp. Bank loan		135,000,000
		$361,228,000

As you well understand, these Grant-in-Aid funds, apart from the loan, have had two uses. In their original form the dollars have provided essential foreign exchange to buy commodities and have come to Israel in the form of wheat, fuel, cotton, medical supplies, building steel, oil seeds and fats, industrial equipment and other essential supplies that required foreign currency for import.

Of equal value has been the assistance rendered to the capital development programme. As the commodities have been sold, they have generated Israel Pounds which have been utilized for projects developed by the several ministries of the government, and jointly approved by the Finance Ministry and the U.S.O.M. As of June 1, the records indicate that IL175,000,000 have been deposited in the so-called "Counterpart Fund," and IL167,000,000 have been released to approved projects.

Importance of Counterpart

The importance of these counterpart funds for development shows itself in its contribution to the Israel Development Budget. In the past two years about 40 per cent of the Development Budget has been financed by counterpart funds generated by U.S. aid. It is estimated that counterpart will constitute approximately 35 per cent in the current year. These funds have been concentrated first in resettlement, and more recently in irrigation, agriculture and basic transport facilities. Now a major programme of counterpart loans to industry is getting under way.

Let me try to give flesh to the bones of such figures by discussing the nature of some of these activities. It should be remembered that United States funds directly or indirectly are not responsible for a complete development. Always the emphasis and the activity have been cooperative. Counterpart funds have supplemented direct government funds.

My visits to various parts of the country and the official reports indicate the remarkable progress made in providing adequate housing. It has been a magnificent achievement, with much still to be done. The record shows that an Import-Export Bank loan ($16,500,000) for building material and a counterpart expenditure of IL31,000,000 have made their contribution from our

Dr. Lincoln B. Hale

joint venture. Behind this accomplishment are the shining faces of men, women and children grateful for homes to call their own, ready and eager to make their contribution as partners in the development of the country.

Haifa Port

The development of Haifa Port as an effective centre for import and export trade has been aided in part by the joint effort. I have been much impressed as I have seen the housekeeping and noted the efficient working layout. The completion of the grain elevator known as the Dagon enterprise will be a major step forward. It makes it one of the leading ports of the Eastern Mediterranean and should contribute substantially to economic stability.

Again we have aided in the rehabilitation of the railroads. The opening of the new railroad station in Tel Aviv last November 3 was but another step in the total task. Early this year four Diesel engines were obtained through Grant-in-Aid. This gives the railways a total of seven Diesel locomotives carrying all of the through business and practically all of the passenger traffic.

Now steam engines are used almost exclusively for shunting in yards service. The Diesel engines brought about great economy in train operation, particularly in the cost of fuel amounting at present to IL30,000 a month.

Truck work is steadily being improved by efficient use of modern power equipment.

The construction of the new Negev railroad is progressing rapidly and at this time track has been laid up to Shalva, halfway between Na'an, the junction with the existing line, and Beersheba.

This is a land where sunshine, hard work and water will let the land bloom. Of the three, water is a must. The day I inspected the Yarkon-Negev pipeline was a revelation of a modern engineering accomplishment. The 66-inch pipe, 75 miles long, with three pumping stations and three control reservoirs will make possible intensive cultivation of a large area of additional land, when water flows later this year. A considerable amount of counterpart funds has shared in this achievement.

These are but suggestions of the many ways in which our cooperative planning and implementation have taken the funds, made available through the Grant-in-Aid of the Economic Assistance programme, and translated them into the very sinew and fibre of a nation seeking to develop itself in a minimum period into a modern Western nation.

LET me turn now to the other aspect of our programme, namely Technical Assistance. Large dollar grants to ease the balance of payments problem and to aid capital development are an immediate and effective aid in bringing economic self-sufficiency and stabilising a country's economy. However, they must of necessity be a temporary help. They cannot continue indefinitely. So there has been developed the complementary plan whereby the exchange of technical knowledge, skill and know-how looks to the end of putting within the very life of a people the resources that will permit increased productivity, scientific use of natural resources including land, water and minerals, intelligent economic development of industrial potential, and the creative emergence of products and activities indigenous to the life of Israel itself.

During the past four years Technical Aid from the United States has been as follows:

1952 —	$ 773,369.91
1953 —	2,636,459.49
1954 —	1,487,000.00
1955 —	1,426,000.00
Total	$6,322,759.40

To this figure must be added the contribution of IL.8,910,000 during the same period, which consists of Israel Government contributions to the Technical Assistance Programme by way of services and facilities. These Israel monies are used for equipment, local personnel and other expenses which are incurred as a direct local cost in implementing technical assistance projects. They thus complement the United States contribution of personnel and equipment which require dollars and reflect in substance the cooperative nature of our activity that I have been stressing.

Lasting Imprint

The amount is small compared to the Grant-in-Aid total but may well leave a more lasting imprint upon the country. The funds are used mainly for the services of people. Men and women from America are selected with the joint approval of Israel and U.S.O.M. to provide technical knowledge and skills. The latter are shared as the Israeli and American partners work together at common tasks so as to ensure their permanent transfer to the Israeli "know-how" potential. Additional money is available for limited amounts of equipment essential for training and demonstration purposes. At the present time a staff of 82 Americans aided by 106 full-time Israeli employees comprise the Mission.

A further asset is the provision for Israeli men and women to go to America for a practical educational training experience in specialised fields for a period of six to twelve months. I was impressed recently when a group leaving for America were sanitation experts from Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. Surely such an experience should make a distinctive contribution to their respective communities through their increased effectiveness.

Last year 70 individuals selected by Israel and American technicians in all the fields of our activities were provided this

(Continued on page 11)

Dr. Lincoln Baker Hale was appointed Director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel in April 1954, replacing Mr. Bruce McDaniel. Dr. Hale arrived on July 5, 1951. He was President of Evansville College (Indiana).

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4 YEARS OF U.S. AID

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity. A similar number has been selected to go this year.

Who can judge its ultimate value? Beyond the practical value of the technical interchange involved in Americans coming to Israel to teach and Israelis going to America to learn, I rejoice in the bridges of understanding that these interchanges are erecting between our two countries. Here again is a value that may well transcend the original purpose.

May I share with you briefly a few of the projects in this area suggestive of the value of the Technical Assistance or Point 4 Programme. Within ten days after arrival in Israel I was taken to Shivta in the Negev to see the ruins of a Nabatean city of 10,000 persons, but more important to see were the remains of a water spreading device which some 2,000 years ago maintained the city.

Then at Mash'abim, a Negev settlement nearby, I observed the construction of dikes and a restraining dam which will spread over some 500 dunams of land the torrent-ed water as it rushes down the wadi once or twice during the winter. A ground penetration of 10 inches of water through this schemic means green fields in May and June and crops to sustain the settlement. With similar techniques, 100,000 dunams of land can be made fertile.

"Operation Cowboy," known in Hebrew as *Karei Deshe*, was set up by Israeli and American technicians to help cover the lack of meat protein in the Israel diet.

A seed farm near Ashkalon is providing the grass seed for these potential grazing lands. Quality stock is being imported for breeding with native cattle. Israelis are learning to wear high heeled boots and ride ponies.

Irrigation of vast portions of Israel's wilderness will be a reality when this pumping station at Ahisamach, east of Ramla, and others like it go into action later this month. The pumping machinery on the Yarkon-Negev line was bought with Grant-in-Aid dollars.

Irrigated fields of alfalfa are being developed to carry cattle through the three months of the summer when the hillsides will be parched. A training school for 25 to 30 boys to run the herd has been provided. Settlements are experimenting on a small scale to supplement the major project that will use lands bordering the northern side of the sea of Kinneret. Thus Israel will become more self-sufficient in her meat supply. This is technical assistance at work.

In Natanya, a public health team working hand in hand with the local officials is setting up a community Health Centre that includes the villages which comprise the Natanya District as well as the city. A physician, a nurse and a sanitarian comprise the group. It is the hope of the Health Ministry and our Mission that cooperatively an effective Centre will be developed that will provide a model demonstration for other communities to emulate.

The Negev is a challenging and mysterious land. What does it hold in the way of natural resources? We know something of its secrets. Are there richer deposits of phosphate, copper and manganese? Are there additional secrets yet to be discovered? A contract has been signed with an American firm to bring expert knowledge to bear upon the problem which will direct exploration and train Israelis as the task is being done.

These are but a few examples of what the programme of technical assistance is doing as we seek to share cooperatively the know-how and skill essential to develop within Israel herself the potential which in the long run will assure economic health and self-sufficiency. We of the Mission have been deeply appreciative of the eagerness with which our partners in the various Ministries have made use of the assets we have been able to supply. We as Americans are making our greatest contribution the sooner we work ourselves out of a job and are no longer needed. That situation means Israelis have made the skills their own.

NOW what of the future? I am certain that there is no one who does not recognise fully the well-nigh impossible task which Israel has set for herself in seeking to become a self-sufficient nation with a high standard of living in a minimum period of time. Many and varied are the difficulties. Again none of us fails to recognise the achievement of the past seven years. Truly it seems that a modern miracle has been wrought although to those who have shared in the fashioning of those years, it has the logic of planning, hard work and faith. What has been achieved suggests that ultimate success can be achieved although the way may be difficult and frustrating.

The economy has been improving. As the immigrants have been settled and capital improvements made with the help of various outside sources of aid, the balance of payments has improved, and greater economic stability achieved. In frankness it must be recognised that the economic help has been made possible by funds from abroad.

The problem is essentially this: Can Israel become economically self-sufficient within the period of time while such aid from without the country is available? The United States Grant-in-Aid is gradually being reduced and will ultimately be eliminated. The new provision that part of the 1955 Grant-in-Aid must be in the form of a loan is indicative of the trend. German Reparations are to be received for a fixed period of time.

It has been a wise policy that has placed the large share of foreign aid in capital development and sought to keep the country self-contained for consumer needs. Already the results of investment in agriculture are evident in the steady decline in foreign exchange over the past two years.

Further progress seems assured. Our Mission's shift of emphasis in the past year to the strengthening and development of industry for local consumption and export is indicative of further progress. The Industrial Audit made by the Stanford Institute supplies a basis for intelligent action, and stresses the need for rapid development of managerial skill and productivity.

If economic viability is to be achieved there will need to be constant improvement in agricultural production including industrial crops and intelligent development of industrial resources, that carefully calculates the economic justification of each activity, utilizes a maximum of local raw materials, and husbands the country's resources.

Yet of the greatest importance in achieving these results are the people themselves, their unity, their willingness to work, their spirit. Of these intangibles later.

This is a land of beginnings.

On every hand you see the young tree, the young vine, the new furrow in a long neglected field. I have gone into factories where production is in its sixth, seventh and eighth month and have been amazed at the results knowing that operation started with three or four trained personnel. Men and women have the confidence that comes from trying the new and novel. They dare to venture into the "land of it has never been done before". Such a spirit of youthfulness is an asset but it needs to be tempered with a judgment that fully understands a calculated risk and moves forward with a determination to capitalize on the factors favourable to success.

Dynamic Quality

It is a land with a dynamic quality.

People are going places. They are busy with achievement. In a journey across the country, I've been impressed that men and women are working vigorously in the fields. There is a sense of urgency that stimulates activity. Here again is a tremendous intangible asset. Yet I've wondered at times about the danger of speed. There must be a deliberateness of decision and planning to assure that haste does not make waste. At times, my colleagues have felt that urgency has defeated itself.

It is a land of faith.

One cannot tarry here long without sensing a faith in the ultimate success of the dream whereby a state was founded as a nation was reborn. It was a visit to Beit Shearim that clarified my thought. Standing amid the ruins, blending my thought of this ancient cultural centre with those that I have of Jerusalem as I am coming to know her, and remembering an hour's conference with Dr. Isaac Herzog, Chief Rabbi of Israel, I had an acute awareness of the spiritual tradition which with renewed vitality is a strong creative force unifying and undergirding the life and development of the new state. It is such faith that is undoubtedly the well spring from which has come the strength for past achievement and can be the source of tomorrow's success.

Increasingly I have come to realize that to understand this land is to understand that which has existed both in the span of the centuries and also in the span of the decades that preceded the emergence of the modern State of Israel. There is the rich heritage that goes back 1,000, 2,000, 3,000 years, and more there are the achievements of the last 30, 40, 50 years and more made by the various agencies and forces that make Israel what she is today. It is the fusion of the old and the new which gives Israel her unique source of strength.

It is my belief that it is these same intangible forces modified and strengthened by the passing months and years that will be the determining factors in shaping the immediate future of this land. It has been such ideals and aspirations that have lifted nations to greatness. Herein lies Israel's opportunity. She dare not be less than true to the great moral law which has been her contribution to the society of men. Her friends covet for her faithfulness to this great tradition that she may build a nation of quality and share in preserving the society of free men.

Emblem placed on all equipment brought into Israel under U.S. aid programme shows American shield and Israel seal.

Modern Housing shown in the background replaces this type of shack used on arrival by immigrants. Funds spent on housing make up the second largest allotment from U.S. aid.

Grazing in the southern Negev desert, these cows are benefiting from the Mashabim water spreading project designed by U.S.O.M. technicians to arrest winter floods and use them for cultivation.

Trainees Tell of Tours

By MICHAEL ROSNER

A nine-month study and observation tour in the United States can tempt one to stray into too many directions and so lose the essence of training abroad which should mainly be a broadening of knowledge in a definite field. I was therefore very happy to see the close attention given by the U.S. Department of Commerce to the careful planning of my programme. Its purpose was to study technological and economic factors influencing industrial and resource development.

America today is a fertile field for such study, both in absolute and comparative terms. The dynamic spirit of the American economy and its concentration on the maximum production of goods spell a guide to developing countries on how exploitation of all resources and, most of all, efficient and progressive management of productive enterprises, can influence the growth of any nation. If the fact that 92 per cent of American factories employ less than 100 people each were more generally known abroad, managers and engineers from developing countries would find even more reason to seek specific training there.

One of the most fruitful facets of my programme was in the many meetings — official and social — with government and private technicians, economists and administrators from all over the world who converge on Washington in the manifold international training and work activities. It is in the first-hand discussions on the difficulties encountered in parts of the Indian development plan, in the Dutch industrialization drive, in the Brazilian efforts for basic metal production, and the like, that one starts learning the elements of techniques for which no textbooks exist anywhere.

After several valuable months in Washington where it was possible to collect much needed economic and technical information, I visited 60 factories in the main eastern, mid western, Californian and Texan centres. I was left with an indelible impression of hospitable people at work and at home, and constant material progress accomplished by an attitude that raises work to the highest dignity.

Mr. Rosner is Planning Coordinator in the Ministry of Development.

Light Metal Course

By STEFAN KOHN

I WAS granted a six-month traineeship in the light metal casting field in September 1954. Upon arrival by air in Washington I was met by a representative of the International Centre who arranged for accommodation and for a 10 days' course on current American affairs.

My programme was sponsored by the Department of Labour. I was much encouraged by the cordiality and hospitality of all the officials I met and left Washington with a full plan of work. In my training in various foundries I found out that this attitude of cordiality and helpfulness was not limited to the capital alone.

I only returned 10 days ago, and I think that within a reasonable time I shall be able to help in improving the products and methods in our enterprise and other aluminium foundries who wish to employ modern methods.

Mr. Kohn is employed by Tehorz Brothers, Jerusalem.

New Mining Method

WITH expanding phosphate operations by the Negev Phosphates Company in the recently discovered deposit area, the Ministry of Development requested U.S.O.M. aid in proposing a general mining plan.

Mr. Charles Sweetwood, an experienced mining engineer, was brought to Israel and started working at the mine. After an intensive survey this spring, Mr. Sweetwood suggested the introduction of shovel mining instead of blasting operations and supervised implementation of the plan. By this method it is possible to mine rocks with higher phosphate content without losing concentration such as happened with the blasting method where the phosphatic rock was intermingled with stone and sand after each explosion.

Revolution in Glass

A QUIET revolution in Israel glass manufacturing is taking place on the drawing boards, in laboratories, and at financial board meetings.

The effects will be felt in the not too distant future by the housewife, the industrialist, the farmer, and probably also in the foreign exchange coffers of the Treasury.

To a large extent this revolution is due to a modest glass specialist now in Israel under USOM auspices. Mr. Carl Uhrman symbolises in person, the shifting centre of gravity of world glass manufacture. European-born, raised in the centuries-old glass manufacturing traditions of Austria and Bohemia, with which his family has been connected for generations, he emigrated to the U.S. in 1923.

Thus, he became one of the forerunners of the European experts in this field who, uprooted by the old continent's unsettled political situation, helped to turn the New World into the largest centre of the modern glass industry.

High Quality Material

In the United States he became Vice-President and General Manager of the Imperial Glass Corporation, one of the largest manufacturers of table glassware in America. He received special leave from his company to lend a hand in boosting the industry in Israel.

The indispensable first step in the improvement of Israel glass ware, says Mr. Uhrman, is the supply of high quality raw materials. Hitherto, Israel manufacturers received their silica sands, which constitute the basic raw material, from the Negev without any cleaning or treatment. This has made it difficult for the industry to produce high quality glass products because of variations in physical and chemical properties of the raw sand. To rectify the situation, a sand treatment plant is to be built in Beersheba.

Another important commodity used by the industry is soda ash, all of which is now imported from Europe. The U.S.O.M. in collaboration with Government and private bodies, is now planning the establishment of a soda ash production plant. This plant will enable the industry to function independently of imported raw materials and achieve a high standard of quality and integration.

One of the first omens of better things to come has been the trial run of 500,000 milk bottles produced by the Phoenicia glass factory in Haifa Bay. The product is now in the process of being laboratory tested and, when approved, full scale production is expected to begin. The production of milk bottles foreshadows the manufacture of specialized glass containers, essential for the export industry.

Israel canning companies have been largely handicapped by the necessity of using standard glass containers for all kinds of products. The fact that foreign consumers are accustomed to distinctive containers for every type of commodity, constituted a disadvantage for Israel products. Mr Uhrman is helping to solve these problems.

Design of Furnaces

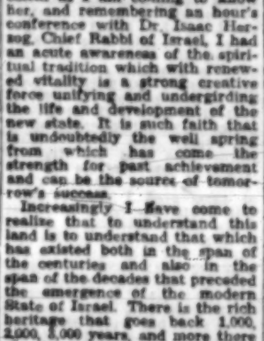
Since his arrival, he has devoted a large part of his time to the improvement in the design of furnaces, to fuel economy and to the improvement of production equipment of all glassmaking plants in the country.

Large amounts of German Reparations and U.S. glassmaking equipment have been purchased or are on order, and should largely increase the quality and volume of production and reduce the costs per unit. These are necessary conditions for successful competition in the world market. This machinery, says Mr. Uhrman, will enable Israel manufacturers to produce all pharmaceutical and cosmetic glassware needed in the country, and save large amounts of foreign currency.

It is now planned that the smaller plants will concentrate more than heretofore on the production of household glassware, particularly on pressed glassware (as distinguished from blown items like bottles and glasses). With the improvement of raw materials and the new equipment, says Mr. Uhrman, "Israel industry is expected to manufacture glassware comparable in quality to any being imported today, especially in the field of better hotel glassware."

These achievements, adds Mr. Uhrman, could not have been realized if it were not for the spirit of the industry's cooperation in solving common problems.

Road-Building across the Negev wilderness from Beersheba to Kurnub to Nevatim is shown here. The highway, constructed with Counterpart Funds and with U.S.O.M. advice, will carry heavy loads of minerals from the Dead Sea Works.



Testing the temperature of the hot mixture, Mr. Harold Morson, U.S.O.M. expert, makes sure the surface of the Beersheba-Kurnub-Nevatim road is up to standard.

Photo Credit

All photographs in this supplement were provided through the courtesy of the U.S. Operations Mission in Tel Aviv.

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Geologists Given A Needed Hand

By YA'ACOV BEN-TOR

AN example of the way U.S.O.M. speeds Israel's development is the help given by American geologists to our hard-pressed Geological Survey which must, with a very limited staff, carry out a large number of mineral resource investigations.

The many potential natural resources discovered in the country since 1949 need an enormous amount of detailed study. It is not enough to locate a certain deposit. To prepare it for exploitation, a thorough knowledge must be gained of the chemical composition of the mineral, of its physical properties, of total amounts available, its form, depth and continuity. For all this work Israel simply does not have enough geologists.

In 1953, the Government applied to the U.S.O.M. for help, and a year later, the first American geologist, Dr. Jacob Friedman, arrived. At the suggestion of the Geological Survey, the Raman area was selected. It was known to hold, *inter alia*, considerable clay deposits which are urgently needed by our fast-developing ceramics industry.

For four months, Dr. Friedman and a team of junior geologists of the Survey and engineers and chemists of the Israel Mining Company scoured the 400 square kms. of the Raman. They lived in the "Independence Camp" atop the rim of the depression.

They compiled detailed maps, sent hundreds of samples to the laboratories in the north, and when they wound up, they had found new types of clay, new building stones and gypsum in vast quantities. This area is now known sufficiently well enough so that exploitation can be organized efficiently.

Dr. Friedman then began a similarly close investigation of the Timnah area in the south, which he interrupted when his tour of duty expired. In a few months, the Timnah survey will be concluded by another American geologist, Burton Ashley.

U.S.O.M. does not help with field work only. Dr. Wing has now been here five months as head of the Mission's Mining Division which also supplies the Survey and the Mining Company with much needed equipment for laboratory study.

Not only does this vital help speed up Israel's immediate mineral development, but it also gives our young generation of geologists more experience in field work. It is all the more valuable since these scientists from America had previously worked in some of the world's most important mineral areas, such as Chile, Brazil and Central Africa.

Dr. Ben-Tor is Director of the Geological Institute in the Ministry of Development.

Self-Service Super-Markets Suggested by U.S. Expert

By A Special Correspondent

ISRAEL housewives may soon have super-markets on the lines of the famous American stores as a result of suggestions made by U.S.O.M.'s food specialist, Dr. Amihud Kramer.

Dr. Kramer was recruited by U.S.O.M. at the request of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to help the local food industry to produce high quality products at competitive prices.

Among the many proposals made by Dr. Kramer was one for the establishment of self-service super-markets, which, in the course of two decades have completely revolutionized the retail food trade in the U.S.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in collaboration with Dr. Kramer, worked out plans to further this development here. These plans include the sending of one or more trainees to the U.S. to study super-markets on the spot, as well as bringing an expert from the U.S. to Israel to work directly with firms planning to establish such markets.

Several large-scale groceries here have already begun reorganizing on the lines of self-service, all-inclusive markets, and it is expected that within the next few years scores of modern stores which feature self-service at least in part will come into existence.

Other measures put into operation at Dr. Kramer's suggestion have been the consumer's education programme aimed at teaching the consumer to look for and demand good quality food, handled and prepared under sanitary conditions, and a quality control system which has been installed in a number of food-processing plants.

An exhibition was also arranged under his supervision in cooperation with the Government and the manufacturers to demonstrate to the industry as well as to the public the variations in quality that exist and the excellent possibilities for producing high quality products under local conditions.

Dr. Kramer is on leave from the University of Maryland where he is Professor of Food Technology.

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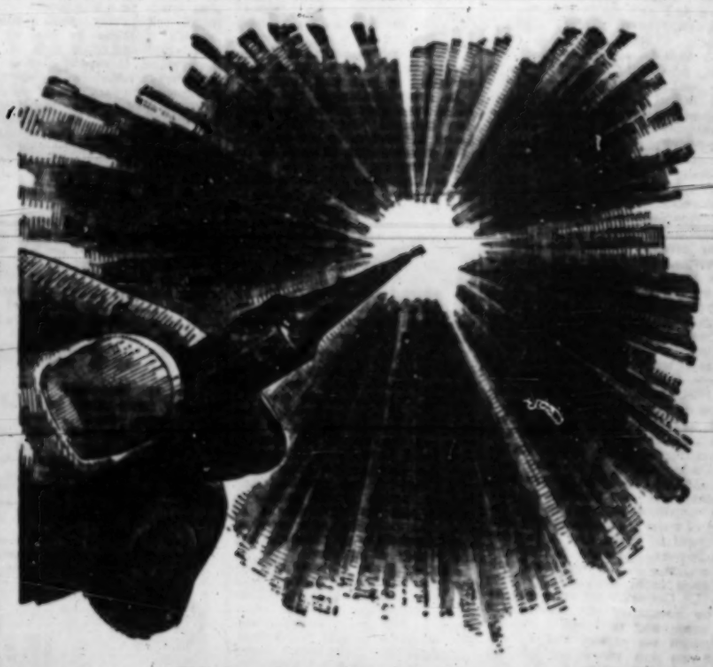

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OVERALL PICTURE OF U.S. ASSISTANCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO ISRAEL
(In thousands of dollars)

1. ECONOMIC AID

	1951/2	1952/3	1953/4	1954/5	Total
Food	33,112	23,887	6,510	14,974	81,482
Fuel	9,656	12,974	13,436	2,445	37,900
Agricultural Supplies	7,439	6,291	1,596	2,321	16,137
Raw Materials for Local Consumption	4,045	4,559	8,897	3,325	18,006
Raw Materials for Export Industries	—	—	10,000	2,650	12,650
Spare Parts	200	910	1,971	1,475	4,556
Medical Supplies	—	1,096	630	500	2,226
Investment in Agriculture and Irrigation	2,448	7,357	10,327	8,110	28,253
Investment in Industry and Power	2,800	6,062	1,428	2,900	13,190
Housing	2,401	3,632	—	—	6,033
Investment in Transportation	—	2,973	800	1,100	3,773
TOTAL	62,500	70,228	82,500	40,000	226,226
2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	773	1,636	1,487	1,426	5,322
3. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOAN 1949/50					
Agriculture	70,000				
Building	25,000				
Port & Communications	20,000				
Industry	20,000				
	135,000				

To this should be added the following:

1) Food relief shipments to Israel in the years 1950-1951 worth approximately $20m. to assist Israel in its difficult supply position.

2) Agricultural surpluses to the amount of $3,600,000 to cover recent drought damages. These surpluses were sold to Israel against payment in Israel pounds and 75 per cent of the counterpart will be loaned back to Israel for a period of 30 years at low interest rates.

3) Agricultural surpluses to the value of $9,400,000 as a working reserve. In this case 50 per cent of the equivalent in Israel pounds will be loaned back to Israel over a period of 30 years at low interest rates for development projects.

4) Imports of books, publications and phonograph records. Contracts to the value of $5m. have been signed since the inception of this programme in 1952. Payments made by the importers in equivalent Israel pounds will be spent for educational, cultural and scientific projects in Israel.

ISRAEL COUNTERPART FUNDS — U.S. GOVT. ASSISTANCE
(In thousands of Israel Pounds)

1. ECONOMIC AID

	1951/2	1952/3	1953/4	1954/5	Total
Agriculture & Irrigation	12,097	29,800	33,940	30,000	104,837
Industry, Power, Mining	5,380	9,306	11,760	18,000	44,346
Transportation & Communications (incl. Roads)	1,684	11,930	9,000	9,000	31,594
Housing	10,662	6,000	14,000	5,000	35,662
Public Works	—	1,681	5,000	1,000	7,681
Others (incl. Health, Welfare, Schools)	1,400	1,650	1,300	—	4,350
Unprogrammed	—	—	—	9,000	9,000
TOTAL:	31,123	59,366	75,000	72,000	237,369
2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	721	1,800	1,365	479*	4,065

* Net Paid

IN BRIEF....

FOUR days after his arrival in Israel in December 1954, a U.S.O.M. Veterinary Diagnostician, Prof. Peter Olafson, of the New York State Veterinary College, pin-pointed a mysterious cattle "disease" that had defied diagnosis since 1946, and had cost Israel's dairy industry at least IL.2m. Prof. Olafson dealt with the disease in the U.S. where it had resulted in losses of many millions of dollars since 1941. The "disease" was highly-chlorinated naphthalene poisoning; the poison was contained in a grease used for agricultural machinery, and was either licked by the cattle or introduced into their feed by the machines.

★

WHEN U.S.O.M. technicians set out to buy bull calves to stock the model ranch being built as a cattle-raising rangeland project at Karei Deshe on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, they were surprised, and momentarily dismayed, to find no calves for sale. Investigations soon showed that the bullcalf shortage was the result of an intensive campaign by other U.S.O.M. technicians, who, together with their Israel counterparts, had previously campaigned up and down the country to persuade Israel farmers to raise their calves to beef size instead of killing them for veal at two or three weeks as had formerly been the practice.

★

FLIES and insects wage total war against man directly and indirectly as Professor Leiby, of Cornell University, knows only too well. He came to Israel as a plant protectionist to help in the fight against the pests that attack man's food supply, but his scope of activities has now been extended to help in the fight against the pests that attack man directly. His newest job is that of consultant to the Ministry of Health to set up effective measures of fly control.

★

DURING X-ray chest examinations conducted in the Arab village of Tira, by the Natanya health project under the supervision of Dr. Jacob Landes, U.S.O.M. Public Health Officer, a man 100-year-old was too infirm to move out of his room. Since the village has no electricity, the X-ray machine was moved to the old man's home with a generator and he too was X-rayed.

How It Gets from Congress to Israel

By E. A. LEWIN

UNRRIA — ECA — TCA — MSA — FOA — ICA —

To many these initials are familiar; what words they represent may not be so familiar. The most significant thing about them, perhaps, is that they all stand for one and the same principle: the mutual security effort of the Government of the United States to reach a just and enduring peace.

First, the U.S. Congress made available to the European victims of World War II (through UNRRA) food, clothing, medical aid and the means of rehabilitation. This was an emergency measure, however, and was not enough. So a way had to be found to provide for large-scale reconstruction.

The Congress then passed in 1948 the Economic Cooperation Act (ECA). It is more popularly known as the Marshall Plan, so named after the then Secretary of State, Gen. George C. Marshall. It formed the basis for the recovery of European countries. Seen in retrospect it was a tremendous success.

Economic reconstruction of Marshall Plan countries in Europe reached the point where economic aid could diminish and has in fact practically ceased. Today's picture of the European economy bears witness to the achievements of the American aid programme.

A New Phase

A new phase of foreign aid was introduced by President Truman — "Point Four." It was aimed through the Technical Cooperation Administration (TCA) to help the peoples of less developed areas of the world raise their standard of living through the exchange of technical knowledge and skills.

Thousands of American technicians began to serve in Latin America, the Near East and the Far East. At the same time trainees from countries in these areas started to undergo intensive courses in the U.S. to deepen their knowledge and increase their experience.

More, however, had to be done. Underdeveloped countries needed more than expert advice and training. Basic economic developments had to take place before the unsatisfactory conditions could improve. The economic problems of the underdeveloped areas have been discussed at length for many years by the competent United Nations bodies.

The U.S. however, decided to make available financial aid to such areas. Billions of dollars are now being spent annually on such aid.

How are the funds obtained? Each year the President of the United States explains in his Foreign Aid message to Congress the need to continue financial assistance to foreign countries.

Military Aid

Military aid is requested for those nations in NATO and for those joined with the U.S. in defence alliances. Economic aid and technical assistance is asked for the underdeveloped countries.

The President's message forms the basis for the deliberations, debates and decisions of the members of Congress.

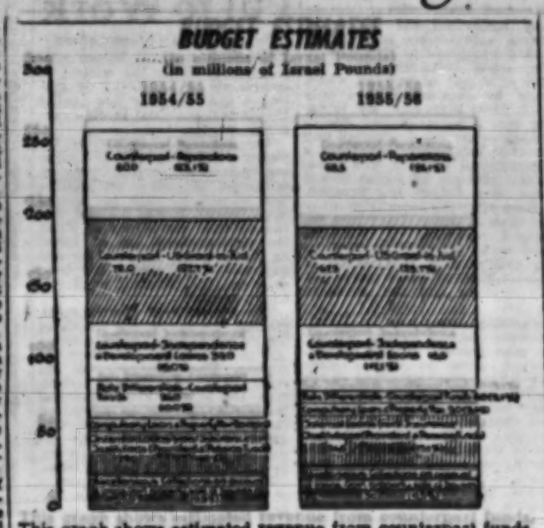
The Administration (headed, of course, by the President) in the first instance applies to the Bureau of the Budget with its programme and justifies its demands for allocations of funds for the ensuing fiscal year. The Bureau scrutinises the requests which at a later stage are thoroughly discussed in Congress.

Whoever is responsible for the actual expenditure of these phenomenal sums of money endeavours to trim them down. The first screening of the Administration's programme is therefore done at governmental level by the Director of the Budget. This holds good for all the budgetary requirements of the Government which serves the needs of some 165 million people.

Whatever passes the Bureau of the Budget comes up before Congress at the Administration's request.

Then a cumbersome parliamentary procedure is set in motion. It must be passed by both houses of Congress before it is sent to the President for signature.

Dr. Lewin is Economic Advisor to the Foreign Exchange Control Department of the Finance Ministry. He recently completed a tour of duty in Washington as First Secretary for Economic Affairs at the Israel Embassy.



This graph shows estimated revenue from counterpart funds, loans and collections for Development Budget, payment of debts and special expenditure.

Hearings are initiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Government officials give testimony in explanation of the Administration's requests. Representatives of organisations, institutions, associations and other interested groups are all given the opportunity to present their views. Part of the testimony given is kept secret for reasons of security. But the greater portion is published soon after the concluding sessions.

Joint Committee

The two Congressional committees report their findings to the plenary of the Senate and House. Each of these holds a full discussion on the aid Bill. If both houses agree the result, of course, is a Law. If they differ on relevant details a joint Senate-House committee is appointed to review the draft Law and resolve all differences. This is usually done by compromise.

The Law is not the final word. It is merely the "authorisation"; not a single penny has yet been made available to the Administration for the expenditure of funds.

A request for funds has to be referred to the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and the House. Again committee meetings and hearings are held, testimony is taken, reports are made to the floor, a joint committee irons out differences. Then the Appropriations Act is finally passed by the Congress. This Act forms the basis on which the Executive Branch of the Government operates.

This brief summary of American parliamentary procedure may give an indication of how much effort is involved between the time the President first presents his message to the Congress and the authorization and appropriations are voted. The result is the decision of the American people to continue their programme of aiding their foreign friends.

FUNDS may either be allocated in a specified amount to a beneficiary country or in a global sum to a whole Region such as Latin America or the Near East. Israel experienced both kinds of decisions. In the first two years sums were specifically earmarked for this country by Congress when the impact of the years of mass immigration justified special attention to relief and rehabilitation. In later years, economic development funds were decided upon for the Near East, out of which amount Israel received her share.

While Congress is in session, American representatives abroad are busy providing facts and figures for the officials giving evidence in Washington. Reference is always made in committees to the "people in the field" — the country director with his staff of experts. This preparatory work is done, of course, in close cooperation with the local Government.

In Israel grant-financing forms an integral part of the Foreign Exchange Budget. Some years ago, almost simultaneously with the beginning of American Foreign Aid programme for Israel, new budgetary methods were introduced. Budget estimates were based on a forecast of foreign exchange income, so as to plan the expenditures which had to be met with foreign currencies.

Consultations Held

Nothing is imported by Israel for which there is no budget line and the requests of the different Ministries can only be satisfied if the budget estimates provide for it. In consultation with representatives of the Ministries and of the U.S. Operations Mission (located in Tel Aviv) the programme is worked out by the Ministry of Finance as to which import items should be covered by grant funds.

This can never be rigid and amendments have often to be submitted often in the course of the current financial year in order to meet the requirements. Grant funds are spent only for the most essential needs.

The requests of the Israel Government are, with the recommendations of the U.S.O.M., passed on to Washington in the form of "Procurement Requests." These are examined by the respective offices there. The Legal Counsellor is consulted on whether the transaction meets the requirements of the Law. The Commodities Sections scrutinise quality and prices of the contemplated order, the Controller's office sees to it that purchasing procedures and accounting rules are observed.

All of this results in the "Procurement Authorisation" which is then handed over to the Israel purchasing authorities in the U.S. Here is where the Government of Israel Supply Mission comes in. This mission negotiates with the suppliers and the banks, and arranges for the shipment of the goods.

Since its inception as the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, American Foreign Aid has been guided by the principle of mutuality, which finds its expression in the legal requirement for "Counterpart Funds." Not only should dollar aid be provided and goods purchased with dollars reach the economy of the participating countries, but these countries themselves are bound to match every American dollar with its equivalent in their own currencies.

Dollar Aid was considered to constitute only one part, there are numerous other requirements which can only be met by the simultaneous spending of local funds for local labour, local materials, local working expenses — to be covered by counterpart funds.

This principle is of particular significance in Israel where the utmost emphasis is laid on the speediest development of agriculture, industry, transportation, and natural resources. There is a special Development Budget decided upon in Israel each year setting aside millions of pounds for this very purpose. Similar to the Foreign Exchange Budget, according to which only such imports can be effected which are properly budgeted, only such development projects can be executed which have been provided for in the Development Budget.

When the dollar-financed goods arrive in Israel ports, they are released to the importer or ultimate consumer against payment of local currency at the prevailing rate of exchange. Here is the source for the Counterpart Funds which the Government uses for implementing the Development Budget.

Richest in World

Housing projects, plans for the improvement of sanitation, enlargement of the irrigation network and all the various other schemes are worked out in detail and a part of them, commensurate to the size of the Counterpart Fund, are submitted to the U.S.O.M. for approval. About IL.50m. were thus programmed during the last fiscal year alone. It is obvious that the importance of these local funds does not fall behind the procurement of essential goods with dollar payment.

While economic aid may not be a permanent feature, there are all indications that T.C.A. will be extended for many years to come. The long-term nature of this programme has been recognised and accepted from its beginning and re-emphasized by the President of the United States, the Congress and the American people.

Procedures are similar for technical assistance as for economic aid. The request for funds to implement the programme pass through the very same stages of Congressional committees and the programming has its parallels. The request for the assignment to Israel of a specialist in a certain field emanating from the Israel Ministries is submitted to Washington after approval and with the recommendation of the U.S.O.M. The relevant U.S. office then locates and chooses the required expert, obtains approval from both Governments for the person concerned and sends him over, usually for a two-year period.

During recent years a significant new feature has been added by utilising the skill and experience of American Universities which undertake to carry out programmes of technical cooperation.

The United States is the richest country in the world whose population enjoys the highest standard of living, and yet they are dependent on foreign countries for 100 per cent of their natural rubber, 100 per cent of their tin requirements, 90 per cent of their chromite, 95 per cent of their manganese and for a large part of other essential commodities. On the other hand, American farmers export over 30 per cent of the wheat and about 30 per cent of the cotton they produce. Over 25 per cent of the tractors manufactured in the States are marketed abroad. The U.S. relies for its economic well-being on the exchange of goods with other countries.

Israel depends on imports for the bulk of its requirements and endeavours to increase its own exports in order to pay for the goods needed by its people.

The Mutual Security programme in which the United States participates with Israel for the promotion of peace and development establishes the ties between the strongest and one of the youngest democracies of our time.

Quotes on Aid to Israel

Mr. Harold E. Stassen, speaking as Director of the Foreign Operations Administration on the 1954/55 aid programme for Israel before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"The new nation of Israel has had acute economic problems inherent in the establishment of a homeland for hundreds of thousands of displaced, oppressed and exiled peoples from Eastern Europe and other parts of the world. During the past year we have worked very closely with the Government of Israel in establishing improved techniques of assistance and greater stability in debt management and balance of payments arrangements. The economy of Israel is in a much stronger position today than it was a year ago." (page 47)

Mr. Henry A. Byroade, testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, said on the 1954/55 aid programme for Israel:

"The funds in Israel have been used well. With the planning that Government is capable of, our assistance has made it possible for that Government to move forward on its own, and to make much better arrangements insofar as its short-term debt position is concerned." (page 205)

"I think it benefits us to continue to help Israel for reasons which we consider to be, at least from an economic point of view, justified to maintain stability in that country and let them progress to the point where they can become automatically viable without our assistance." (page 206)

Mr. Norman S. Paul, as Regional Director for Near East, South Asia and Africa of the F.O.A., said on the 1954/55 aid programme for Israel before the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"In our opinion, the Israeli plans for the development of their agriculture are very well advanced and if they are successful in carrying out their plans for utilising the land, and developing their agricultural resources further, they will, in fact, have made very substantial steps in the right direction." (page 629)

70 ISRAELIS TO STUDY ABROAD

This year 70 Israel technicians will study latest techniques in the United States in a number of fields ranging from Baking to Police Traffic Control, and from Agriculture and Forest Fire Fighting to work on an Atomic Reactor.

The trainees are spending from three months to one year on courses of advanced study, which include practical training in modern plants under the U.S.-O.M. Technical Assistance Programme for 1955. Twenty of them have already left for the United States, and the remainder will leave as soon as the technical arrangements for their departure are completed.

Including this year's trainees, some 260 Israelis will have participated in this training programme since 1952, for which the Technical Assistance Programme has allocated over $700,000.

This year's programme provides trainees in these fields:

Agriculture & Water Resources	22
Commerce & Industry	10
Health & Sanitation	5
Education	1
Public Administration	13
Housing	9
Mass Communications	9

SUNY—A NEW IDEA IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

By a Special Correspondent

A NEW idea of continuing technical aid is being pioneered by a group of scientists now in Israel on loan to the United States Operations Mission from the Research Foundation of the State University of New York (SUNY).

Under present plans a total of 21 technicians are to be supplied by the State University, of whom 15 are already in the country, including six who arrived in the past month.

When U.S. technical assistance eventually comes to an end and the technicians now working in the country return home, the exchange of scientific information will remain uninterrupted, since Israel scientists will have New York University as a counterpart with which a continuing close working relationship can be maintained. It will enable an exchange of knowledge and ideas valuable to both, and it may well develop to include a continuing exchange of scientists, professors and students, in addition to an exchange of scientific and technical information.

The New York University scientific team is headed by Mr. Paul B. Orvis, Director of the Agricultural and Technical Institute at Alfred, N.Y., one of the major educational institutions making up the State University. His practical experience in both agricultural and technological education is invaluable in co-ordinating the work of the specialists in his team, who, in addition, form an integral and inseparable part of the U.S.O.M. team of experts carrying out the over-all programme agreed between the U.S.O.M. and the Israel Government.

Farm Specialists

Most of the University team at present in the country are agricultural specialists, although it also includes a ceramics specialist, an agricultural produce marketing specialist, a sanitation expert, an expert on home economics, a nutrition chemist, an extension specialist and a specialist in the field of vocational training.

The agricultural and water men cover field crops farm management training, fisheries, poultry, water usage, and agricultural education. They also include a veterinary diagnostician, a veterinary bacteriologist and three specialists in plant diseases.

Each of them has a full programme of activities to cover his two years' service in the country. Many of them already have considerable successes to their credit since arrival.

The farm management expert at the Ibbim farm near Bnei Brak in the south has, together with the farm manager, succeeded in making the farm a focal demonstration point for the entire area, teaching the nearby settlements the practical economic advantages in the cultivation of the many new industrial crops being cultivated in this area for the first time.

The water usage technician is supervising the careful collection of data on the correct water usage in the Negev to establish the minimum quantities of water required in this hitherto undeveloped and unirrigated area, in order to obtain the maximum crop production with the minimum of water wastage.

The field crops specialist has added his knowledge and experience to that of the local agronomists, particularly in connection with such new crops as peanuts and sugar beets.

The first steps towards the creation of an Agricultural Teachers Training Department as part of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Hebrew University have recently been taken with the active participation of the agricultural education advisor. Similarly, steps to set up a Marketing Information Service to consumers and farmers, as advised by the marketing specialist, have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture in order to achieve a more rational distribution of supplies, and to inform the consumer of the availability of supplies.

Poultry Expert

The poultry specialist has worked in all fields connected with this important branch of Israel's agriculture. In the past few days, he received consignments of chicks of "heavy breeds" flown from the United States, which will be raised at the Government's livestock farm at Acre as a basis for the establishment of breeding flocks for the improvement of table bird production.

Each of the remaining technicians has made and is making similar contributions. The ceramics expert has advised methods to upgrade the quality of Negev clays used by the industry which already is enabling a better product to be used. The sanitation specialist, together with the other members of U.S.-O.M.'s team of health experts, is helping to overcome many health problems connected with his field.

The cumulative contribution of these technicians to the nation's progress towards economic independence adds up to a massive account. The possibilities for continuing technical help through the State University of New York on the foundations the technicians will have laid during their period of service here, are almost unlimited.

One of 43

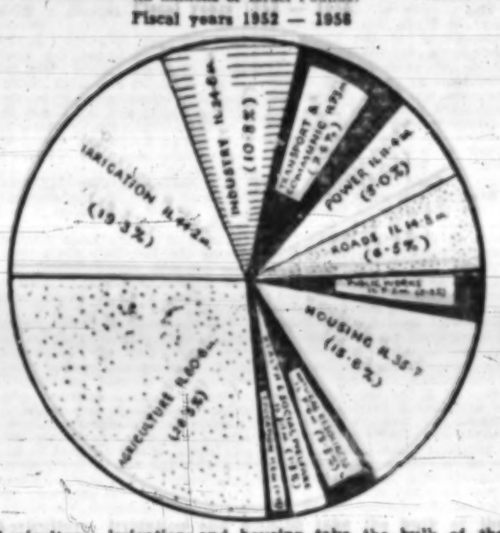
The State University of New York is one of 43 American Universities under contract to supply U.S. Operations Missions in foreign countries with scientific and technical personnel. These contracts have enabled the recruitment of top-level specialists who would not otherwise have been available, but whom the Universities have been able to loan for foreign assignments while still retaining them on the University staff, without prejudicing their ties with the University and their service tenure.

The New York State University team in Israel has enhanced the already high regard felt in this country for this great University. Their work here, both in the letter and spirit in which it has been carried out, has given practical expression to the high ideals contained in the programme of U.S. technical assistance.

COUNTERPART FUNDS PROGRAMMES

(in millions of Israel Pounds)

Fiscal years 1952 — 1958



Agriculture, irrigation and housing take the bulk of the Counterpart Funds over a four-year period, as shown in this graph.

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Irrigation Spurs Farm Expansion

By CHAIM GVATI

AGRICULTURAL development has been a prominent subject in the economic activities of the Government, ever since the establishment of the State. The huge investments needed for this purpose were far above the capacity of Israel's own resources, and in order to make this development possible it was necessary to have recourse to foreign aid. The successive Grants-in-Aid of the U.S. Government have played a very important role in the financing of the necessary agricultural investments.

This assistance from the U.S. included more than $45 m. in goods and materials for agriculture. In addition, very substantial amounts in Israel currency, from the Counterpart Funds, have been allocated for financing development programmes for agriculture.

Out of the $45 m. received, some $19 m. were spent on materials required for current agricultural production such as fodder, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides and spare parts for farm machinery. This sum represents roughly 30 per cent of the total amount spent by Israel during the last four years for these commodities.

Due to Israel's steady economic progress, the foreign currency requirements for these items have been constantly reduced, and will decrease still further in the coming years. The availability of newly irrigated land (also a partial result of this assistance) has enabled Israel to produce a continually increasing percentage of the feed required for livestock production.

The growth of the fertilizer plant in Haifa has made Israel independent of the import of phosphoric fertilizers and will within two years also make possible local production of all nitrogenous fertilizers. A large and increasing portion of insecticide requirements is being produced in local factories, such as the Machteshim plant recently completed in Beersheba.

Seed Imports

Seed imports have declined to a bare minimum as local farmers have succeeded in recent years in producing most of the necessary seeds themselves. Even a sizable part of the spare parts for agricultural machinery is already produced locally.

The remaining $36 m. from the $45 m. was used for the import of investment goods in order to increase local food production. This sum represents almost half of the foreign currency expenditure during the last four years for agricultural investment.

About 85 per cent of this amount was spent for the imports of irrigation pipes, motors, pumps and various other pieces of equipment essential to the expansion of the irrigated area.

Irrigation development is the central feature of agricultural expansion. Since Israel's land resources are limited, production can be increased only by making irrigable as much of this land as possible. Therefore, it can easily be understood why such a large part of U.S. aid was devoted to this end.

The remainder of the funds was invested primarily in the purchase of additional farm machinery; mainly for those types of equipment which today are needed for cultivating the enlarged irrigated area and for the new crops and plantations.

Only relatively small amounts were used to introduce additional livestock (primarily sheep and special breeds of beef cattle), for the purchase of fishing boats and for the import of construction material for farm buildings.

A substantial part of the Development Budget for agriculture has been financed by Counterpart Funds. The amount so allocated for agriculture represents approximately 40 per cent of the total Development Budget for agriculture.

Local Currency Needs

Thus, United States aid has also helped Israel to cover its local currency needs for agricultural expansion.

Almost 60 per cent of the Counterpart Funds earmarked for agriculture was invested in irrigation development. Some two-thirds of this sum was used for central irrigation works carried out by the Israel Water Planning Company and by the Mekorot Water Company.

For instance, IL.30m. out of Counterpart Funds were invested in the Yarkon-Negev scheme, which this year will carry about 80 million cubic metres of water from the Petah Tikva area to the south, and will make possible the irrigation of about 150,000 dunams of farmland.

About IL.15m. were expended on local irrigation projects. These projects include local development of water resources by drilling new wells, setting up pumping stations on streams and springs and fixing installations in new areas to be irrigated. About 200,000 dunams of newly irrigated land were made available during the last four years with the help of these funds.

These new areas of cultivable land are parts of various settlements all over the country. They include about 20,000 dunams which comprise five large administrative farms set up in the Beisan Valley and the Negev by the Yizur Vepituach Company in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency.

A considerable sum—IL.11m.—has been spent on the development of new plantations. Close to 100,000 dunams (four dunams to an acre) have been planted during the last four years with this financial aid, including citrus groves, vineyards, banana plantations, fruit orchards, subtropicals and carobs.

Within three to four years, when these plantations start to bear fruit, they will supply all local fruit requirements and will leave sizable quantities, especially citrus, bananas and sub-tropical fruit, for export.

About 60,000 dunams of plantations, particularly vineyards and olives, which suffered heavily during the War of Liberation, have been rehabilitated by various settlements and especially by the Matsel Haumah Company with the help of Counterpart Funds.

New Settlements

A sum of IL.9.5m. has been allocated to the founding of new settlements and housing construction in these settlements. This sum represents only a small part of the total amount spent for these purposes, but has also made an important contribution in furthering plans for new settlements.

Great efforts have been made in land reclamation, afforestation and range development. All these activities make possible the use of land heretofore not utilized for agricultural production. About IL.7.5m. of Counterpart Funds were invested in these projects, carried out especially in the mountainous areas. They have supplied hundreds of thousands of work days, used constructively to provide new farmland, which, in turn, will support additional agricultural families.

Smaller sums have been utilized for the introduction of new breeds of sheep and beef cattle, for the establishment of auxiliary farms on the outskirts of the cities, and for farm buildings, including cold storage, fodder silos and organic fertilizer pits.

Side by side with the economic aid Israel agriculture has been receiving a Technical Assistance Programme has been in progress for the past three years. This programme, which started on a relatively modest scale, has steadily gathered momentum and in 1955 full deployment has been reached with 25 separate projects in operation. These projects fall under five main headings:

ALLOCATIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE-AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

	IL.	$
Horticultural and Field Crops	179,000	184,600
Livestock and Animal Diseases	284,000	212,000
Range, Forestry and Fisheries	700,500	140,600
Research and Education	459,980	292,000
Water Resources	280,630	53,500
Total	IL1,874,010	$882,700

The fields covered by these projects include a wide range of activities in which technical or scientific development is the keynote to economic advancement.

The approach in almost every case includes elements of experimentation, demonstration, training and organization. New techniques are tried out, demonstrated, taught to farmers and integrated into the existing agricultural set-up.

American technicians, in co-operation with their Israel colleagues, are responsible for the planning and execution of each project. Twenty-two American technicians are at present working in Israel in the agricultural field, among them men who have filled leading positions in the United States in administration, research and teaching. Under the inspiring and efficient leadership of Mr. A. D. Molohon, Chief of the Agricultural Division of the U.S.O.M., these men are devoting their best efforts to the development and improvement of Israel agriculture.

Travelling Abroad

The programme is being complemented by the training facilities afforded to Israel technicians in the U.S. Advanced and specialized training during periods of an average duration of six months have been afforded to date to 45 Israel technicians, with a view to widening their knowledge and fitting them for the heavy duties which the rapid development of Israel agriculture imposes on them.

Research workers, teachers, instructors and administrators have benefited from this programme. They return with the latest techniques and with new ideas, and thus are playing an important part in keeping Israel abreast of the latest advances in agricultural science and practice.

WHAT, in practice, have these programmes meant for the development of Israel agriculture? Not primarily the initiation of agricultural development. Israel has been aware of the need for it from the start, and by and large, local technicians knew where development was needed. But in many cases, even when it was known where development was required, Israel has lacked the knowledge and experience.

This lack of experience and the lack of skilled personnel were and still are decisive handicaps in many fields. Here the immense value of the Technical Assistance Programme has shown itself. Development programmes have been carried out more rapidly, at a higher level of technical competence, and on a larger scale by having available the advice and help of American experts. It is difficult to evaluate this help in monetary terms. Certainly the value surpasses by far the actual expenditure involved.

A few examples may illustrate the meaning of Technical Assistance in agriculture.

The veterinary services have long recognised the danger of bovine tuberculosis and undertook a campaign to eliminate it. The main bottleneck was the lack of supply of vaccine, which could be obtained abroad only with great difficulty. By bringing over a bacteriologist able to initiate a vaccine production unit at the Veterinary Institute, a fundamental solution was found to the problem at a cost of not more than $26,000 and IL16,000.

Soon after the establishment of the State it was realized that the limited resources of cultivable land could be supplemented by the utilization of large areas of natural pasture which cover the hill regions and the southern steppe.

Farming experience in Israel, however, did not include scientific management of the natural ranges, since in former days only the ruinous practices of the Arab herdsmen were known. It may be said without exaggeration that without Technical Assistance, range development would have been impossible. The survey of range resources, methods of range improvement and re-seeding, choice of suitable grasses, the introduction of suitable breeds of beef cattle, the management of pasture — all these have been accomplished or are under way with the aid of Technical Assistance.

First Steps

The initial steps in the large range development programme were taken with the aid of the Technical Assistance Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization; in due course the project was expanded with the aid of the U.S.O.M. to its present proportions which involve the expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds and dollars.

In some cases, the main importance of Technical Assistance is that it makes available specialized equipment. An example of this is the project for Research in Food Technology, under which equipment worth $50,000 is being made available to the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot in order to enlarge its Food Technology Department and to enable it to carry out experiments in food preservation and processing on a pilot-plant scale. The availability of these research facilities will be of great importance in raising the technical level of the fruit and vegetable processing industry.

As a final example, the introduction of rural home economics as a subject of teaching and instruction may be mentioned. Among the manifold activities undertaken in order to improve the amenities of the new settlements, the need to encourage home-making was overlooked. American specialists were quick to point out that along with agricultural extension, directed towards the farmer, the farmer's wife has to be helped to cope with the difficulties of her new surroundings in order to integrate the farm family into rural life.

Chickens of an improved strain that will give more meat are being developed in Israel. Here poultry specialist William Stopper (right), State University of New York expert, inspects at kibbutz Kfar Menahem.

Maize is inspected by U.S.O.M. economic adviser Rosewall Whitman, at Rehovot Agricultural Station, reorganized in accordance with U.S.O.M. technicians' recommendations.

Mr. Gvati is Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sun, Wind Put to Work

By A Special Correspondent

ISRAEL'S constant bright sunshine is either the subject of complaints or a means of getting a tan, but only few realize that it is a potential foreign currency earner, too.

The U.S.O.M.'s Industrial Division, concerned with the earning by Israel of foreign currency, conceived the idea of the production of salt through the use of solar energy. It was realized that the climatic conditions at Eilat, the southernmost tip of Israel on the Red Sea, are ideal for this purpose — the steady hot temperature, the constant wind and slight rainfall.

The Ministry of Development, placing the job in the hands of the Palestine Salt Works, allotted IL30,000 from the Development Budget. The U.S.O.M., at the same time, provided a technician, Dr. M. W. Fort, Chemical Industrial Adviser, to advise on the project. Mr. Schneerson, manager of the Salt Works, was appointed in general charge of the development of salt pans in Eilat.

Following satisfactory results of soil tests in the area, the first pumping of water into pans took place on June 6. It is expected that the first salt from Eilat will be available by November and used exclusively for export.

The salt water will be taken from the Bay of Eilat, pumped into the pans, evaporated and the salt produced could then be loaded aboard ship with a minimum of handling and at a minimum cost. The key to the success is low cost, since salt is a low unit cost commodity on the world markets and therefore production, especially transportation costs, must be held down to compete with other salt-producing countries.

Exploiting Winds

In addition to the sun, Eilat's steady winds are also suitable for exploitation. The Ministry of Development is currently purchasing, with Grant-in-Aid dollars, wind-propelled pumps.

The very presence of these wind-operated pumps in Eilat and the building of a basic industry are expected to contribute towards the development of other industries and the general development of the area.

When the industry gets into its full swing, it is expected to produce 100,000 tons of salt annually with no outlay of foreign currency. The current world market price of salt is $3 a ton and there exists a large potential market in the Far East, particularly in Japan.

Dr. Fort is a graduate in Chemical Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from M.I.T. Formerly he was engaged on chemical development problems as a private consultant in many parts of the Western Hemisphere, chiefly the West Indies and South America before joining the U.S.O.M. in Israel.

Welder at work on giant irrigation pipes that will bring water Israel's southern wilderness. The 60-inch pipeline extends 72 miles, and was financed by Counterpart Funds.

Industry Key to Independence

By A Special Correspondent

ISRAEL'S battle for economic independence is primarily a struggle against an adverse trade balance — a phenomenon common to most young countries.

The success of this struggle can be partly gauged from the steady decline in the trade deficit, which dropped from $333m. in 1951, when U.S. Government aid started, to $201.6m. in 1954. During the same period Israel production showed a steady increase reflected in the rise of the value of exports, from $46.8m. in 1951 to $88.1m. in 1954.

The expansion of industry has contributed greatly to this improvement in the balance of trade, both in enabling imports to be cut and in providing more goods for export. In addition to the efforts of the Israel Government and people, this expansion has, to a substantial extent, been due to the varied aid administered through the United States Operations Mission. This aid has taken various forms: direct help through dollar Grants-in-Aid, the use of Counterpart Funds generated by these dollars, and the manifold contributions of the Technical Assistance Programme.

Industry, Power Investment

During the first three years dollar Grants-in-Aid have accounted for 19 per cent of Israel's total foreign currency allocations for imports of industrial and power investment. In the same period Counterpart Funds have covered 50.7 per cent of the Government's investments in industry through the Development Budgets.

The first expansion of local industry in the years between the establishment of the State in 1948 and the beginning of U.S.O.M. aid to Israel at the end of 1951 was financed through the $135m. U.S. Export-Import Bank loan. This loan was concentrated primarily on capital equipment for production of the immediate needs of Israel's home markets. Dollar aid through Grant-in-Aid since then has been spread not only to foreign-currency-saving industries, but also to new industries established primarily to produce for export. It is significant to note that newly established manufacturing enterprises already export some 68 per cent of the country's industrial exports.

No industrial expansion, and in fact little agricultural expansion, would have been possible without a simultaneous expansion of electrical power. In the first Grant-in-Aid a sum of $3,800,000 was already allocated for the development of power installations.

Counterpart Fund allocations for the development of electrical power total IL8,300,000, or 18 per cent of all the allocations made for this purpose through the Development Budgets. The result is an increase from the level of 329 million kilowatts in 1949 to 700 million kilowatts today.

The role of Counterpart Funds in aiding the development of the country's basic industries is illustrated in the case of the Potash Works at Sdom on the shores of the Dead Sea. Here Counterpart Funds provided IL4,300,000 in loans out of a total investment budget of nearly IL20m., aimed at reviving, modernizing and expanding this plant. More than IL1m. in Counterpart Funds was allocated to Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., which is the focal point for the utilization of the major part of the raw materials at present produced in the country. Similar large-scale loans have been spread through many other industries which contribute towards Israel's achievements on her road to economic independence.

Economic aid, however, is only one aspect of the U.S.O.M. programme. The Industrial Division of U.S.O.M., which deals with industry, transportation and mineral resources, comprises a staff of 19 American technicians working in different fields — ceramics chemicals, food processing, glass, metals, textiles, productivity, road and rail transportation, road construction and maintenance and five specialists in various branches of mineral resources. These specialists are working in Israel at the request of the Israel Government in fields which are considered of prime importance for the country's development.

The American specialists are advising and helping in every phase of their respective industry's operations, from the acquisition or development of raw materials to the finishing and marketing of the manufactured product. They are here to add their skills and experience to that of their Israeli counterparts, and to introduce the latest American industrial techniques in order to increase productivity and production output.

Practical examples of this form of technical aid are unlimited. In several cases where local raw materials are used the U.S.O.M. technicians have been able to introduce methods for improving the quality of the materials, which has enabled the industry to produce a better product. This was true in the glass and ceramics industries.

In the food processing branch not only were food processors persuaded to process only fruit and vegetables of the highest quality, but the American food processing expert was obliged to coordinate efforts with growers to ensure that high quality products were delivered to the canneries. This technician has in addition stimulated the organization of groups of manufacturers in allied industries with a view to achieving greater uniformity in production, which is necessary for the export industry.

In the chemical field U.S.O.M. is helping to develop more efficient methods of producing potash. It is also helping to convert Israel's salt to industrial uses and to develop detergents and pesticides.

The textile industry is a mainstay in Israel's industrial development, but through abnormal acceleration in the brief period since the establishment of the State in 1948, has developed numerous unbalances. This condition is gradually being corrected under U.S.O.M. guidance, so that full capacity output of satisfactory quality merchandise will soon be a reality, and a healthier relationship is being established between costs of production and selling prices obtainable in world markets.

Considerable effort has been applied by U.S.O.M.'s textile technician toward reduction of Israel's average annual expenditure of $15m. in foreign exchange for textile requirements which can and should be produced locally.

In transportation, which provides the life-line of the national economy, technical aid is making a substantial contribution towards the development of both rail and road transportation. Grant-in-Aid funds provided four Diesel engines, the operation of which have largely eliminated the outmoded steam engines from the railway system, resulting in faster, safer, and more efficient services. Two railroad technicians deal with all problems connected with railways from the planning of new lines and the laying of the tracks and building of bridges, to the organization of repair and maintenance shops and general technical and administrative management.

Road Transport

Road transportation in Israel, however, is still the most important means of communication in the country, and two U.S.O.M. specialists in road construction materials and engineering are helping the Public Works Department in developing and adapting American techniques in road construction and maintenance to local conditions, and in carrying out construction jobs in the most efficient and economical manner possible. Another technician is concerned in actual road transportation problems ranging from the maintenance and repair of vehicles to the scheduling of bus routes.

Naturally, all the technicians in the field have the important task of training local personnel in their particular specialities. Every technician has an Israeli counterpart with whom he works. In addition to the practical training given in the course of actual work, nearly all technicians have conducted training courses of one type or another to cover a wider field of persons working in their field.

Another method of getting technical know-how to Israel industry is through "Trainees" who go to the United States under technicsl assistance grants for periods of practical training and advanced study. The trainees are chosen jointly by the Government of Israel and U.S.O.M., having regard to the scope of the use which their training will have on their return to Israel.

260 Benefited

Some 260 trainees have benefited from this programme to date, including those who were selected under the current year's programme. The training programme is particularly valuable because the knowledge gained by the trainee remains permanently available in the country, whereas U.S.O.M.'s technicians are only here for a limited time.

In the past few weeks a number of new project agreements have been signed between the Israel Government and U.S.O.M. The great majority are concerned directly or indirectly with industry and the development of natural resources. They include a comprehensive on-the-spot survey of Israel's tourist facilities and attractions on the basis of which a plan aimed at capturing a substantial share of the Mediterranean tourist trade will be drawn up. This survey involves a dollar contribution through technical assistance.

Other projects include a survey of Dead Sea brines to collect data on the commercial exploitability of minerals contained in these brines which are not now exploited, and a project on industrial design aimed at improving the standard of packaging and labelling of Israel export goods to increase their attractiveness on foreign markets. These projects will involve both dollar financing and contributions from Counterpart Funds.

Better Management

Israel's economic viability not only in industry, but in all fields, lies in better management and increased productivity. A programme of Managerial Training not only of top management, but also of second echelon and potential management, is now to be initiated with the bringing to Israel of competent personnel from an American university. In the current year a sum of $20,000 in Technical Assistance has been approved for this project, and an additional $633,000 has been recommended for its continuation through 1956 and 1957.

All U.S.O.M. technicians working in industrial fields agree with Israel industrialists and Government economists that the development of additional overseas markets is a vital necessity for the further development of Israel's industry and in order to achieve a balance of payments. Apart from the normal competition on price and quality, Israel exporters, as newcomers to the world market, also have to compete with old and well-established trade channels. An Export Marketing Institute is now being planned to aid in the fight for expanded markets abroad. In the first stage it will have the services of a competent technician drawn directly from the Import-Export industry of the U.S.

No mention has been made of the intensive efforts of U.S.O.M.'s Industrial Division to reduce the national annual bill of some $8m. for automotive spare parts by the creation of local production. Nor has the work of five skilled technicians investigating the economic potentials and possibilities of exploitation of the country's natural resources been given adequate mention.

Fishing Nets are examined by Dr. Alfred Perlmutter, (left), U.S.O.M. expert, whose advice has extended the fishing industry in Israel.

New Fishing Grounds Found

By A Special Correspondent

TWO new fishing grounds were recently discovered in two trips by a trawler belonging to the Israel Fisheries Research Station at Haifa.

The trips were undertaken at the initiative of Dr. Alfred Perlmutter, a Sea Fisheries Specialist of the State University of New York (SUNY), working with the U.S.O.M. This is part of a continuing programme for extending Israel's off-shore fishing grounds and increasing the productivity of Israel's fishing industry.

The new fishing grounds were discovered in areas which had formerly been considered unpromising, by fishing at greater depths (about 300 fathoms) than had previously been trawled, and it is hoped that further explorations will add a number of additional fishing grounds to those now being exploited.

Fishing is a new occupation for Israelis, and during the past few years Israel fishermen have been working with Sicilian and Neapolitan fishermen as instructors.

The scope of local fishing has been limited firstly by lack of trained personnel and equipment, and then by the need to satisfy local consumption needs rather than by introducing techniques which although promising might, in the first stage, result in a drop in the marketable "catch".

Dr. Perlmutter's main functions, therefore, have been to introduce techniques which although known had never been tried locally, to initiate practical projects, such as trawling, to introduce perspective into all fishing operations by coordinating activities which together will create a balanced and efficient fishing industry capable of exploiting all the available resources in local and distant waters.

Two further examples of the practical scope of these activities can be cited—the exploitation of locally-caught shrimp and the increasing of the total fish yield of the carp-breeding ponds.

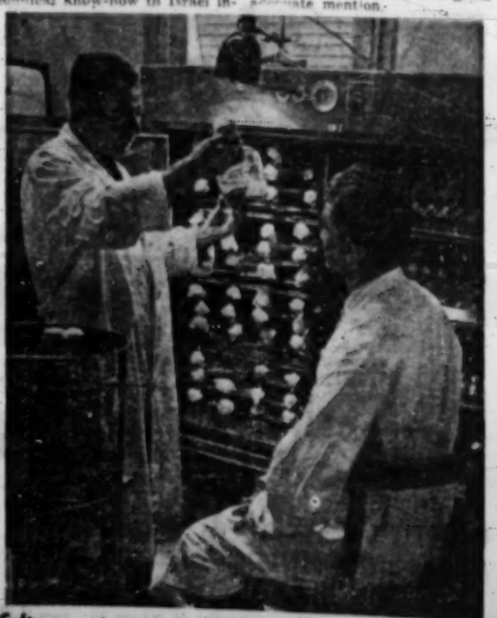
High-quality shrimp are found in local waters, but since they are forbidden as a food by Jewish dietary laws shrimp-catching has never been undertaken on a commercial scale. Dr. Perlmutter was quick to realize the export potential of this sea-food, and at his initiative trial shipments of frozen shrimp have been sent to the United States and Europe, and there is promise that this can be developed into a profitable business.

Again, knowing the habits of the Boori fish (grey mullet), Dr. Perlmutter introduced this species experimentally into ponds in which carp are bred. Pond-raised carp supply a substantial part of Israel's fish consumption. The presence of the Boori, which lives on natural foods found in the ponds which are not eaten by the carp, does not seem to affect the carp production per area of pond and may thus substantially increase the production of protein foods in the carp-breeding ponds with little further effort or investment.

Finally, a great deal of his time is spent in the Laboratory of the Israel Sea Fisheries Research Station where scientific research is conducted to supplement the practical experience gained in the fishing grounds.

This practical initiative and application, rather than instruction, are enabling Dr. Perlmutter to play his part in contributing to the development and expansion of Israel's fisheries.

Riding Herd on the Karei Deshe range in Galilee this Israel cowboy keeps watch over these long-horned beef cattle which one day will make the State self-sufficient in meat. The project was financed by Counterpart Funds and assisted by expert American cowboys.



Cultures of serum to inoculate cattle against tuberculosis are examined by Dr. Alfred Fuchs (left) and Dr. Yitzhak Menashe. The project for producing the serum was set up with U.S.O.M. advice.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Gam'on	40	77	28	82
Tiberias	40	77	28	82
Haifa Port	41	82	28	82
Natanya	39	82	28	82
Tel Aviv Kirya	39	82	28	82
Tel Aviv Port	39	82	30	82
Lydda Airport	37	82	30	82
Jerusalem	36	79	28	82
Beersheba	40	82	28	82
Sdom	44	82	28	82
Eilat	—	82	28	82
	37	82	30	82

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

SEVERAL HUNDRED immigrants arrived in the s.s. Golden Isles last night. They are disembarking this morning. Most of them will be transferred to agricultural settlements.

* * *

THE HOF Hacarmel postal service will tomorrow begin operating out of Haifa at 8.30 a.m. daily and will serve the nearby communities of Kfar Gallim, Habotrim, Megadim, Kfar Zvi, Ein Hod, Nir Etzion, Yemin Orde, Ein Carmel, Givat Carmel, Tzerufa, Moshav Habonim, Ofer, Kerem Maharal, Ein Ayala, Nahsholim and Ma'agan Michael.

* * *

THE HARVEST of etrogim intended for export will begin tomorrow, the Controller of Import and Export of Religious Articles of the Ministry for Religious Affairs announced yesterday. A total of 30,000 etrogim were exported last year, which brought in about $100,000.

* * *

THE CASE of the four men accused of having caused the death, through negligence, of Nessia Goldberg and her five-year-old daughter, Rahel, in October, 1954, when the lighter in which they were cruising on Lake Hula overturned, was referred to the Nazareth District Court by the Tiberias magistrate, Mr. Y. Bar Ze'ev, yesterday.

Gass & Bell to Advise Israel Firms from U.S.

For the winding up of the Economic Advisory Staff of the Prime Minister's office at the end of this month, the Director, Mr. Oscar Gass, is expected in Jerusalem from Washington within the next few days.

Mr. Gass and his deputy, Mr. Bernard Bell, have established a firm of Consulting Economists in Washington, to be known as Gass, Bell and Associates. An announcement received in Jerusalem yesterday stated that the firm was available to undertake consultation and representation on behalf of Israel firms, institutions and individuals in matters involving finance, investment, development or international commerce. It is learned that the new firm will be consulted by the Government on various problems.

In Jerusalem meanwhile, the E.A.S. are putting the finishing touches to their 1954 Economic Review, which had already been prepared in outline form in time for the Finance Minister's Budget Speech a the beginning of the year and the long awaited basis for long-term economic planning.

Two of the senior members of the staff, Prof. A. Lerner and Mr. E. Erdreich, are moving from the David Building to the Finance Ministry at Hakirya at the end of the month, while a third, Mr. B. Gross, took up his new duties on Friday as Director of the Productivity Institute with headquarters in Tel Aviv.

Driver Detained In Fatal Accident

A seven-day detention order was issued yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court against Moshe Shlomo Mizrahi, 25, a truck driver suspected of causing the death of a 70-year-old man in an accident in Jerusalem on Friday.

The victim, Shlomo Koenig, of Rehov Malachi in Jerusalem, allegedly was struck by the accused's vehicle when he backed into the alley leading to the School for the Blind near Kiryat Moshe. Koenig died on the way to hospital.

ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION IN CAPITAL

Jerusalem consumed a total of 4,047,565 kwh. of electricity during the month of April, the Palestine Electric Corporation announced yesterday. Of this amount, 2,587,211 kwh. were used for domestic purposes, 655,084 kwh. for industrial power and 425,970 kwh. for water pumping.

The Corporation is estimating the cost of using locally produced cement pylons in place of the wooden ones now imported.

After a recent visit to the Yuval Gad cement pipe factory, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, asked the Corporation to estimate the cost of using the cement pylons for their grid as is done in some European countries.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Eggs: 3. Trade 11, temp. 3 (old card) and 6 (new card). Oil: 400 gms., Trade 10, temp. 1 (old cards), 3 (new cards).

TEL AVIV AND SOUTH: Margarine: 400 gms., Trade 9, temp. 9 (old cards) 4 (new cards). Imported butter, 200 gms., Trade 1, temp. 10 (o. s.) 6 (n.c.). Butter for invalids: 100 gms. for each of coupons Het Aleph 1, 2, 3, Het Bet 1, 2, 3, 4, Het Gimel 1, 2, 3, 4. Eggs: 3, Trade 31, temp. 3. For invalids: 4, Het Aleph 1; 3, Het Bet 1; 6, Het Gimel 1. Poultry: 400 gms. geese or 250 gms. chicken, Tav Bet 7, temp. 44. For vegetarians: Oil: 250 gms. Tav Bet 27. Eggs: 10, Tav Bet 22.

HAIFA, HADERA AND NORTH: Sugar: 1 kilogramme plus 500 gms. for Aleph cards Trade 7, temp. 3. Imported butter for invalids: 100 gms. for each of coupons Het Aleph 1, 2, 3, Het Bet 1, 2, 3, 4, Het Gimel 1, 2, 3, 4. Margarine: 400 gms., Trade 9, temp. 9 (o.c.) 4 (n.c.).

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'Prudent, Honest' Use of U.S. Aid Win Israel American Goodwill

By Our Economic Editor

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — "The prudent and honest way" in which American aid was utilized in Israel had won this country a great deal of goodwill in the United States, while the American experts who visited Israel to advise her people on modern techniques, had proved afterwards to be ardent friends and ambassadors of Israel in their homeland, Mr. Ted Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, told economic editors here today.

The help which the U.S. has extended to this country had no strings attached, he added. The Government of Israel, in accepting the aid, felt that it was economically and politically independent, Mr. Kollek said, instrumental in negotiating the first grant-in-aid when he was Minister in Washington.

During the last four years ending June 30, Israel had received grants-in-aid from the U.S. totalling $236m. The Counterpart Funds supplied by the Israel Government Authority amounting to IL237m. had fed various development projects, Mr. Kollek said.

The grant formed 23 per cent of the total foreign currency budget of this country in 1952/53, and 12 per cent last year, evidence both of its importance for the vital needs of this country's economy and of its advance on the road to economic independence, Mr. Kollek said. The funds allocated for Israel were 1.1 per cent of the total sum spent by the U.S. Government on foreign assistance in 1952/53, and 1.3 per cent in 1954/55. If, however, assistance for civilian purposes only is taken into account — as Israel does not get any military aid — Israel's share rises to four and nine per cent respectively. It constituted somewhat less than 40 per cent of the total U.S. assistance extended to the Middle East countries.

Other Aid, Too

The grant-in-aid, however was not the only form in which this country had been assisted by the American Government, Mr. Kollek pointed out. In 1948, a few months after the establishment of the State, Israel was granted a loan of $100m. by the Export-Import Bank — a government agency in the U.S. Later, the Bank had added another $25m. These loans had been of the utmost importance for the re-equipment and development of local agriculture, industry, transport and building.

The technical assistance of the U.S. Government totalled $6.3m., but its effects cannot be measured by a monetary yardstick. Approximately 100 American experts had come to this country to instruct and advise, staying for periods ranging from a couple of weeks to two years. Some 140 Israelis have been given the facilities to complete their training in various American institutions, and 60 more are to proceed there shortly.

They were mostly Israel Government officials, but also persons sent by public corporations and industrial firms. These figures do not include the officers and men of the Israel Defence Forces, who have been given the opportunity to study in the U.S. Nor do they include the most valuable assistance given to Israel by such institutions as the Ford Foundation, the Falk Foundation, and the recently established Eisenhower Foundation, in the form of scholarships, donations or research projects.

Food Surpluses

Last but not least, should there be mention of the food surplus commodities, received by Israel under various terms. In 1950/51, commodities to the value of $30m. were given as grants to alleviate the food shortage then prevailing in the country. Since then, food commodities amounting to $13m. were sold to Israel against payment in Israel pounds, of which 50 to 75 per cent have been granted as long-term loans to the Israel Government. Moreover, Israel has been given the possibility to pay in local currency for the import of American books, periodicals and gramophone records to the sum of $5m., on the understanding that the counter-value of these imports is spent on cultural, educational and scientific activities in this country.

For the future, great importance is to be attached to the recently signed agreement concerning the participation of Israel in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Present at the Press conference were Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, director of the U.S. Division of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Zvi Dinstein, Director of the Grant-in-Aid Department of the Finance Ministry.

Habimah May Go To Paris Next Year

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — "Should the Habimah Theatre participate in the International Theatre Festival in Paris next year, the Old Vic of London and the Comedie Francaise will appear in the Habimah Hall during their absence" Mr. Ari Warschauer of the Habimah management, stated before leaving for Paris, where he intends engaging foreign directors for forthcoming Habimah Productions.

He said that Mr. Tyrone Guthrie will probably do Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice", and Mr. Julius Gellner return once again to direct Hebbel's "Herod and Mariamne".

Mr. Warschauer will be meeting Festival officials in Paris in order to discuss with them the possibilities of Habimah taking part in the Festival there next year. (Hins.)

Peretz Out, Peretz In

In a brief ceremony, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the outgoing Minister of Commerce and Industry, yesterday handed over his office to Mr. Peretz Naphtali.

Present also were Mr. Z. Sussayeff, the outgoin Deputy Minister, Mr. I. Glickman, the present Director-General, and senior officials of the Ministry.

Mr. Bernstein said that he was leaving in the knowledge that his Ministry had decreased its personnel from 3,000 to 1,200, and that the Ministry had passed from its rationing phase to a development phase. Mr. Bernstein ended by thanking his staff for their cooperation.

Mr. Naphtali said that he did not plan any substantial changes in the near future. He added that he hopes to be as happy with the Ministry's officials as was the former Minister. Mr. Sussayeff also said a few words in farewell.

Bernstein Charges Eshkol With Libelous Statement

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A statement by Mr. P. Bernstein, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, protesting against Mr. Levi Eshkol's allegations that the Ministry had "made a business of licences" was circulated by the General Zionist Party's Executive Committee today.

The allegation, Mr. Bernstein said, had also been made a few months ago, when the Minister of Finance proposed to establish a committee "to inquire into the system and practice of issuing import licences" in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It soon transpired, he went on, that Mr. Eshkol had in mind a commission of inquiry into the work of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and of his deputy, in order to discover, if possible, material to be used in a press campaign against the Ministry. It was then that the allegation that import licences were issued against payment to the Party fund was first made.

Calling the allegation a "libel", Mr. Bernstein intimates that legal action against the Minister of Finance would not be shunned.

'8 Tests Of Good Gov't'

Governments are tried and tested by six attributes, said Mr. Gershon Agron, Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, at a workers' rally in Jerusalem which welcomed him as the Mapai candidate for Mayor.

The attributes were vision, faith, scope, drive, resolve, and competence in execution, the speaker said. In Israel, there were two additional tests — love of the people of Israel wherever they might be, and regard for man as an individual.

Mr. Agron said that of Mapai's opponents, none could claim a number of these qualities, but none could claim them all.

The work being done in the Lachish area and in the northern Negev which he had just visited, was the fruit of the vision, faith, drive, resolve, and ingenuity of Mapai planners who, on a mass-production scale, were carrying on with the ideological legacy of the Second Aliya, whose experiments had perforce been on a laboratory scale.

As an example, the speaker cited Beersheba, the "workers' wonder city," which in no time had mushroomed into the Negev's capital.

Imagination, resolve, and drive had given the country the Saad Road in the South, where today house touches house, field touches field, in an area which had been an unending heap of sand, and seemed doomed so to remain.

The cotton plantations, the groundnuts, the lawns, the rows of trees growing taller almost by the day and giving shade to sun-baked plains, were not the work of Mapai's critics and detractors, nor of political parties whose genius and skill lay in obstruction.

Vision, Not Stagnation

In the former administration of Jerusalem, which had had to be dispersed, there had been stagnation instead of vision, frivolous bickering instead of resolve, and resignation instead of faith. Thus the critical illness had been brought on which had led to the long death rattle of the Municipal Council, a death without the attendant rites, and a too long delayed burial.

Jerusalem's new Municipal Council, Mr. Agron continued, would have to fight resignation and obstruction. Its purpose would be to put an end to its brooding aloofness, turn over a new leaf so that there would be no room for disgraceful and shaming anarchy, to repair the damage to its prestige, to exalt it to the status of metropolis and capital.

In short, said the Mayoralty candidate, it will be Mapai's task to give a blood transfusion to a backward and ailing city.

His candidacy, Mr. Agron concluded, took him from behind the scenes and placed him before the curtain. Because it was for the sake of Jerusalem, his home for 35 years, he did not hesitate to take up the challenge.

WIZO CALLS FOR WOMEN IN J'LEM COUNCIL

A proper representation of Jerusalem women in the Municipal Council was called for yesterday by Mrs. Sarah Ashbel and Mrs. Jenny Blumenfeld, who head the WIZO Municipal election list.

At a Press conference in the WIZO Club, the candidates charged the former Council (which had no women representatives) with bad planning in using the Capital's funds and with failure in the fields of welfare, education and water supply and in improving the Capital's appearance.

Examination Put Off In H.U. Strike

The chief sufferers of the Hebrew University faculty strike are the students, who don't know where they are as far as vacation and scholastic plans are concerned, representatives of the Students Association told a Press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. At the same time, they expressed full sympathy with the demands of the faculty.

The students said that no answer had been received regarding their request to see the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, to discuss their difficulties in light of the strike.

The postponing of most written examinations was interfering with the summer plans of the University's 3,000 students, most of whom take jobs them to earn part of their expenses. Especially hard hit were graduates of the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot, who have not yet received their final certificates, and medical students whose studies continue until August.

While the faculty announced that written examinations would be held in subjects where test questions were submitted before the strike, one such examination, scheduled for yesterday, was called off. Of the students going abroad, only those who were going for at least a year and for further study were being examined.

General Export Subsidy Backed by Experts

A general subsidy for exports to enable Israel to compete on the world market has been recommended by foreign economists advising the Government. Subsidies of 10-15 per cent could open many markets to most of the goods exported.

Such subsidies would be a heavy burden on the economy, since most of Israel's industrial exports are actually re-exports. The subsidy on the added value would, therefore, be up to 30 per cent.

The experts emphasize that the subsidies should last only until Israel's economy is strengthened and reaches a reasonable balance of payments.

Manufacturers Complain Of Gov't Discrimination

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — A complaint has been submitted to the Association Committee for the Protection of Home Products against the granting of a licence for the import of 150,000 worth of rock wool (a form of asbestos) from Germany within the framework of the Reparations Agreement. Manufacturers Association sources reported here today.

The licence was issued to Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd., while Tamis Ltd. produces a high-quality rock wool from local raw materials at the same price as that obtainable through Shilumim. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued the licence, it is claimed by the Tamis Company in its complaint, despite opposition on the part of the head of the Chemicals Department of the Ministry.

The complaint is to be brought before the Public Committee for the Protection of Home Products of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, has promised to look into complaints of discrimination in import licences and marketing rights brought to his attention by representatives of the Small Merchants and Shopkeepers Association last week.

Economic Ministers Discuss Imports, Index

Protection of local production by curbing the import of competing materials was discussed yesterday in the weekly meeting of the Committee of Economic Ministers.

They discussed the Cost-of-Living Index and have requested the Public Committee for the Index to speed up its work. The Ministers also approved certain sales of lands, groves and buildings by the Ministry of Development.

The agenda included import and export plans for West Africa but the Ministers did not reach discussion on them.

Chartering of Italian Ship Causes Dismay

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — The Controller of Foreign Exchange today confirmed a charter agreement between Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., and an Italian shipper, under which 18,000 tons of pyrites will be brought here from Turkey in an Italian vessel, while the bid by Traders and Shippers, which was only 12 per cent higher, was rejected, a spokesman of the company said here today.

"Our ship, the s.s. Kishon, has a much larger crew, and the pay of the Israel seamen is much higher, and naturally we cannot compete with the Italian firm," the spokesman pointed out.

The offer made by the Haifa firm was $2.70 a ton of pyrites from Turkey to Haifa, as against $2.30 by the Italian firm. As a ton of pyrites costs $14., the difference was not large enough to justify the charter of a foreign ship, the spokesman said. "Fertilisers and Chemicals would have paid us Israel pounds, while the foreign firm is paid in foreign exchange," he added.

IL10,000 Fire Damage Near Kfar Ata

HAIFA, Sunday. — Fire caused damage estimated at IL10,000 yesterday at Kibbutz Usha, near Kfar Ata. Some 60 tons of hay and a stable were destroyed. The Haifa Fire Brigade and settlers extinguished the blaze after three hours.

The settlers' own excellent fire-fighting organisation prevented the fire from spreading to the nearby carpentry and the kibbutz houses. A discarded cigarette butt is thought to have caused the fire.

A field fire which had been burning slowly for 14 days caused IL700 worth of damage over an area of 345 dunams, 30 kms. south of Hazam on the Faluja-Beersheba highway.

Malben Opens Infirmary for Aged

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The conversion of its accommodation for tuberculosis patients at Gedera into an infirmary for the aged, was announced by Malben here last week. The announcement highlights the enormous progress made in solving Israel's tuberculosis problem since 1950 when Malben first began to build facilities for such patients. At that time, the total number of beds in the country belonging to all medical organizations active in the field of tuberculosis was only 500.

Today, Malben alone operates the country's largest tuberculosis hospital, at Ba'er Ya'acov, which with 510 beds is also the largest in the entire Middle East.

The Gedera institution is one of several rented by Malben in its quest for outside institutions capable of providing treatment for tuberculosis patients. Although its capacity at any one time is only 128 (it was 77 when Malben took over in 1950), some 700 patients have been treated over the past five years, of whom well over two-thirds were able to return directly to their families. The remainder was transferred to other Malben institutions either for additional treatment (e.g., an operation) or for family reasons.

In all, over the past 54 years, Malben has provided treatment for 6,200 tuberculosis patients, of whom 5,000 have already been discharged, while the remaining 1,200 are still undergoing treatment. A substantial number of those discharged have been given employment in one of Malben's 23 sheltered workshops since, although cured of tuberculosis, they were still too weak to enter the free labour market.

Vocational Training

Others who have never learned a trade, or had followed a trade which would prove too strenuous physically, were given a chance of a year's vocational training at Malben's post-tuberculosis rehabilitation centre which gives courses in carpentry, dressmaking and office work.

Since the end of 1953, a co-ordinating scheme has been in existence under which Malben, the Government and Hadassah (and lately Keren Neshut) agreed to pool their bed facilities so as to achieve a more rational utilisation of accommodation. This streamlining, coupled with the increasing number of discharges from hospital, and the continuous decline in the numbers of new cases discovered (now smaller than the rate of discharge), is making it possible for Malben (as of July 1) to transfer its patients from Gedera to other tuberculosis hospitals and to convert it into an institution for the aged, of whom there is still a substantial waiting list.

U.S. FARM EXPERTS TO ADVISE ON HULA

Finding different methods for preparing the drained Hula marshes for agriculture, is a problem which the Ministry of Agriculture will discuss with Mr. Sam Hamburg and Mr. I. Zuckerman of California. Mr. Hamburg, who arrived in Israel with his family on Saturday night, initiated the growing of cotton in Israel. He is to observe the preparations being made for the first big cotton harvest to begin next month.

SPECIAL PURPOSE

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — The U.S. Army has told its officers to stop calling chemical, germ and radiological material "mass destruction" weapons but to call them "special purpose" weapons.

A circular said that "While CBR (chemical, biological, radiological) weapons may attack masses of human beings, either directly or through the food supply, they do not affect material and structures in the same manner as do nuclear weapons."

More Pay for Swedish Police After 'Plague'

STOCKHOLM, Sunday (OFNS). — Sweden, whose labour relations are sometimes held up as a model for the rest of the world, has just been having a novel and ingenious form of strike. The police are not allowed to strike, and in order to get notice taken of their year-old pay grievances, they have taken advantage of a provision in the national health scheme allowing absence from work of up to three days without a doctor's certificate.

Last week, large numbers of the Stockholm police reported sick — it is estimated that 80 per cent of the capital's police force were involved — and this coincided with an "epidemic" among the police in Goteborg, Sweden's second city and leading seaport. Another coincidence was that these waves of sickness took place immediately before the national midsummer holiday, when road traffic is at its peak.

To prevent absolute chaos, the authorities rushed country police to the capital — some were even flown in. Before these reinforcements arrived, Stockholm suffered what must have been some of the worst traffic jams in its history.

The Police Commissioner has now ordered the sick men to send in medical certificates, although that is rather like locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. However, the policemen have made their point, and speedy action to settle police wage grievances can now be expected.

Yorkshire Dismisses S. Africa Cheaply

SHEFFIELD, Sunday. — A terrific bowling spell by Ray Illingworth, the Yorkshire bowler, enabled the County side to capture six South African wickets after tea here yesterday, to dismiss the tourists for the low total of 279 runs, and put Yorkshire in a strong position at the end of the first day's play.

The South African opening batsmen, Goddard and McGlew, put on 92 runs in 80 minutes. Following a spell of bowling from Wardle and Hodgson which cut the tourists back but a fifth wicket stand of 54 between McLean and Waite helped. Then Illingworth came on the scene and the tail-end six wickets went in half an hour for 36 runs.

Illingworth ended with an analysis of four wickets for 21 runs. Wardle took four too, at a cost of 72 runs, gaining him his 100th wicket this season. Lowson and Watson opened for Yorkshire, batting confidently against a hostile and accurate attack. Nevertheless they put on 94 before Watson was out. Three more runs were added before stumps were drawn, with Yorkshire 97 for one — only 112 runs behind with all but one of its wickets standing.

The County champions, and current leaders, Surrey, meanwhile slammed Kent. Lock took five for 43 to help dismiss Kent for 107. A century (116) from Shepherd and another (102) from Percy May helped Surrey to finish the day with 340 for five — a good start for yet another victory. (A.A.)

Wynn Pitches Third Straight Shutout

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — Burly Early Wynn, who is piling up goose eggs as if he planned to open a hatchery, pitched his third straight shutout for the Indians Friday night and ran his string of scoreless innings to 29 with a 1-0 triumph over Chicago. The slumping White Sox now have lost six in a row and their second place lead over Cleveland was reduced to just half-a-game.

The Red Sox had to go 13 innings to defeat the Orioles, 4-3, at Baltimore on Norm Zauchin's 16th homer of the season. It was the 10th straight defeat for Baltimore.

Results in other games played 30.6.55:— AMERICAN LEAGUE: N. Y. Yankees 9, Baltimore Orioles 3; N.Y. Yankees, 7, Baltimore Orioles 5; Detroit Tigers 4, Chicago White Sox 3; Boston Red Sox 7, Wash. Senators 4. NATIONAL LEAGUE: N.Y. Giants 6, Brooklyn Dodgers 1; St. Louis Cardinals 9, Cincinnati Reds 5; Philadelphia Phillies 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Milwaukee Braves 14, Chicago Cubs 1.

Matches played 30.6.55:—NATIONAL LEAGUE: Brooklyn Dodgers 6, N.Y. Giants 5; (11 innings), Milwaukee Braves 7, Chicago Cubs 4. AMERICAN LEAGUE: Washington Senators 5, Boston Red Sox 2; Detroit Tigers 4, Chicago White Sox 3.

100 Years' Pledge By Eban Explained

In San Francisco last week, Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador to the U.S. and chief U.N. delegate, was quoted by press agencies as having said that Israel was prepared to guarantee the preservation of her present borders for the next hundred years.

This statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman explained in Jerusalem yesterday, will be better understood if the full context is appreciated. Mr. Eban spoke in answer to a journalistic enquiry which said: "The Arab delegates here in San Francisco claim that Israel is demanding additional territories, and this is making the conclusion of peace impossible."

To this the Ambassador replied: "This charge is absolutely without foundation, and the Arabs know it. Mr. David Ben-Gurion, when Prime Minister of Israel, once said that the Arabs could make peace with us for a hundred years on the present borders. Our position has not varied from this."

The news agencies, the Foreign Ministry spokesman added, apparently published the statement of Mr. Abba Eban without noting that it was based on a previous statement.

COMMISSION TO PROBE HAIFA DROWNING

HAIFA, Sunday. — The Haifa Municipality has appointed an inquiry commission to investigate the drowning yesterday at the Hapoel swimming pool on Hadar Hacarmel, of David Leviton, aged 9. The pool was taken over this year, was named "Galei Hadar," and special safety measures were instituted in view of previous fatal accidents there.

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3 Russian, 2 U.S. Wins at Henley

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Sunday (Reuter). — Overseas oarsmen won six of the seven events open to them yesterday in the finals of the Henley Royal Regatta on the River Thames here.

For the second successive year top honours went to the Russians who gained three firsts. The United States captured two events, including the Grand Challenge Cup, the premier event of the Regatta. The Diamond Sculls went to Poland and Britain won the Wyfold Challenge Cup, as the only foreign challengers, Dartmouth, were eliminated on the opening day.

The victory of the American champions, University of Pennsylvania, in the Grand Challenge Cup, was gained only after the Vancouver Rowing Club, Empire Games champions, had engaged in a terrific struggle for supremacy. The Americans, always faced in to win, just got more by a third of a length in 6 minutes 36 seconds for the course of one mile 56 yards with the wind against them.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology registered the second American success when they retained the Thames Challenge Cup by beating the Royal Air Force by two thirds of a length in 7 minutes 21 seconds after another fine race. When their races were over the Americans adopted the time honoured custom of throwing the cox of the winning crews into the river.

After all the trouble encountered on the opening day of the Regatta, when their boats were not unloaded in time from the strike bound ship at the docks, the Russians, hard as nails, emerged with three successes and the only defeat sustained was when their eight was beaten by Vancouver in a Grand Challenge Cup semi-final.

Their hardest race was in the Double Sculls when the Olympic silver medalists, T. Ihilin and I. Emchek had only half a length to spare from the swiss pair, H. Vollmer and T. Kolles before winning in 7 minutes 35 seconds.

CHATAWAY MISSES NEW WORLD MARK

ALDERSHOT, Sunday (UP). — Chris Chataway, one of the world's "fabulous five" four-minute milers, missed the mark by eight tenths of a second yesterday and won a mile race in 4:00.8.

CYPRUS

(Continued from Page 1)

the people of Cyprus." AKEL suspects the Greek Government, which is regarded by it as a stooge of the Americans, as likely to sell out Cypriot interests.

The AKEL party, which dominates the local trade union movement, is uncompromisingly opposed to the establishment of British military bases in Cyprus. The majority of workers engaged in building these bases are members of the AKEL-controlled trade unions, and the popularly elected mayors of the three most important ports — Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca — are supporters of AKEL.

How AKEL proposes to meet this new situation is not clear. On the one hand, it adopts the familiar tactics of calling for a united front of patriots, on the other hand, it condemns the policy of Archbishop Makarios — the most powerful political leader on the island — because he supports the establishment of NATO bases in Cyprus.

AKEL suffered a serious political set-back by condemning EOKA's violence campaign because the shrewd right-wing nationalists quickly perceived, Cypriot Greek public opinion on the whole welcomed the "activist" policy — just as the Jewish community of Palestine favoured the Hagana's "activist" methods in the last years of the British Mandate. It is clear, therefore, that any trouble that comes to Cyprus during the period before the Tripartite talks will almost certainly come from the Left and not the Right which has been the source of violence in recent months. (Copyright)

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Cables in Brief

RUMBLES. — Mount Etna, the biggest active volcano in Europe, rumbled and thundered menacingly early yesterday, illuminating the night sky with brilliant flashes.

ILL. — The U.S. Senate's majority leader, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, suffered a "moderately severe" heart attack and will be out of the Senate for the rest of this session.

Mystery of The Burrowing Hoses

DOWNEY, California, Sunday. — Garden hoses were fast disappearing into the ground in several parts of California today, and nobody seemed to know where they were going.

It all started with a hose owned by Mr. George di Paso, which apparently burrowed five metres beneath his lawn and was doing its best to go deeper still. It broke off when he tried to pull it out with a car, and later the broken end began disappearing, too.

Mr. di Paso still doesn't know what to do despite hundreds of suggestions and theories. He doesn't want to drill or dig, and he still has about 10 metres of hose left on the surface, which is disappearing at the rate of a couple of centimetres an hour.

Owners of three other hoses complained of similar queer happenings.

The current theory is that some burrowing creature — possibly a gopher — had taken a liking to hoses and was dragging them down. Dr. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology, asked for an opinion, said that the only thing was to dig and find out, a suggestion which the hose owners seem disinclined to follow. (Reuter, UP)

Rebel Surrender Is 'Editorial Error'

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The Vietnamese Ministry of Information today announced that "an editorial error" was responsible for its report yesterday that rebel General Ba Cut and Tran Van Soai had surrendered to the Government, the French news agency reported from Saigon.

The Ministry said that a Government delegation led by Gen. Nguyen Giac Ngo had in fact gone to Rachgia, on the Gulf of Siam, not to accept the reported surrender but to supervise the transfer of a Hoa Hao unit which had decided to join the Government forces.

Five to Contest Syrian Presidency

Five candidates will run for the Syrian presidency, prior to the expiration of President Hashem el Attasi's term in the beginning of September, the Cairo daily, "Al Ahram," reported.

In accordance with Syrian constitutional procedure, the new President must be elected 15-30 days before the current presidential term expires. The 141 deputies elect the President by a two-thirds majority vote.

Among the candidates are Premier Bahri el Asali, Foreign Minister Khaled el Azem, former Premier Said el Ghazi, and former President Shukry Kuwatly, who was expelled after the first coup of Husni Za'im and is now living in Alexandria.

THE DEPARTMENT of Collections and Property Tax in the Finance Ministry has been dissolved as of July 1. Property Tax will be dealt with by the Arrgina and War-Damage Department, while Collections will be handled by the Department of State Revenues.

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Programme:

The monthly meeting of study groups will be held on Wednesday, July 6, 1955, at the Municipal High School "A," Rehov Bikurey Ha'itim, next to Rehov Hashmonaim, opposite the new market.

TIME AND GROUP	SUBJECT	LECTURER
7 p.m.		
Managers & Members of the Institute	Case Study in Method Improvement	Eng. A. Maron, "H.H. Fraser" Co.
Production Engineers	The Task of the Production Engineer in planning New Enterprises	Eng. J. Eyhstein, "Igud Ha'Yazi"
Production Technicians	" " "	" " "
Graduates of Office Efficiency Course	The Organizational Structure of the Office	Mr. K. Fuchs, "Fuchs —Organization Co."
Cost Accountants	Man and Machine in Modern Statistical Organization	Dr. B. Gil, Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem
Foremen and Graduates of T & M Study Courses Storekeepers	Problems of Waste Material. Turning Waste Material into Raw-Material	Mr. N. Gisser, Ministry of Trade and Industry

8.15 p.m. Intermission: All participants requested to attend next lecture at the Workers' College, Rehov Be'eri, Opposite the Histadrut Building on Rehov Arlosoroff

8.30 p.m. All the Groups	The Effect of Reparations on Israel Industry	Mr. Hillel Ilan, — "Solel Boneh"

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Monday, July 4, 1955
Tamuz 24, 5715. — 22 Ha'Ela 13, 5714.

A BRITISH statesman once declared that the new world would be called in to redress the balance of the old. He spoke over a hundred years ago when that new world was still a vast unexplored and mostly unpopulated continent but lately freed from colonial rule and enjoying its first generations of independence.

FOURTH OF JULY

The new world grew and flourished on one basic principle. Insofar as it was represented by the young United States of America, it was from the beginning a haven of refuge to the oppressed and persecuted. Whether they were fugitives from political persecution, from religious discrimination or simply from grinding poverty, it was across the ocean to the West that they found their way and in the young United States that they found their opportunity. The new young nation built them and they repaid their debt in manifold measure by building that young nation which, already by the beginning of the 20th century, began to challenge the industrial and even the cultural supremacy of the old world and by the middle years of our epoch emerged as the strongest and greatest nation on earth technologically and in other ways.

Twice within the span of a man's life-time America threw itself into the fight against the enslavement of nations and then found itself the guardian of the civilization of Europe and of the ideals of a democracy which had failed to save the older world from near-destruction. It took the mission it saw for itself so seriously that in some fields it began to imperil the clear light of its own idealism by extremism as expressed in the witch-hunt which could not but give rise to the more sordid and sinister manifestations of MacCarthyism. But on the other hand it showed the world in no niggling measure that great power, great resources and the capacity for conceiving great ideals could find expression in a mighty unselfish effort for the improvement of man's lot. It was out of the conviction that the ideals of the West, the concepts of democracy could never be safe while backward nations existed in the world side by side with those enjoying prosperity, that the conception of U.S. aid was born.

To this aid, no political or ideological strings were attached. One of the beneficiaries of the generosity of the American people was the new nation of Israel, which, reeling from the onslaught of all the neighbouring Arab states whom she had fought off successfully in her War of Independence, was shakily trying to establish some sort of viable economy that could absorb the 700,000 new citizens she had taken from the trouble centres of Europe and Asia, and added to her own number of 650,000.

Since this help began in 1951 a total of $351m. has been received by Israel in Grant-in-Aid and of $135m. in loans from the Import-Export Bank. What has been done with the money and how it has helped to build up this nation is shown in the pages of the special supplement printed by *The Jerusalem Post* today. The massive character of American support has naturally aroused some heart-searching among those who genuinely feel that so great a measure of reliance on American aid might well impinge on its sovereignty; also those who claim that such generous support draws this country away from an attitude of non-identification in the struggle between East and West. The answer is simple. There has been no intimation from the East of any attempt to assist Israel in attaining economic viability and it was hardly to be expected that in order to maintain neutrality this country would reject what was so spontaneously offered not only to us, but to all the nations of the world who had need of such assistance.

The Grant-in-Aid which finances the United States Operations Missions abroad was a noble concept; stemming directly from the history and traditions of the American nation whose birthday is celebrated today. All free peoples everywhere will greet the 179th anniversary of the American Declaration of Independence as a landmark not only in that nation's history but in the progress of man.

German Expansion Is Slowing Down

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON. — GERMANY'S capacity to live up to her financial obligations is now once more under review, following the decision to make an immediate start with the establishment of defence forces. There is no suggestion that, in some abstract sense, Germany cannot "pay" for the upkeep of a defence force, but the rate and pattern of Germany's overseas trade and economic growth will inevitably be affected. To date the Federal Republic has been able to concentrate on producing capital goods and consumer wares; from now on, part of the country's productive capacity will be channeled to defence purposes, and this at a time when both industrial plant and the labour force are almost fully employed. The resulting strains are of interest to other countries, Israel included.

The first point to be noted about the German industrial boom of the past five years is that it was made possible by a constantly increasing supply of labour. Since 1950 the labour force has expanded by no less than 20 per cent. Three million additional workers have entered production, many of them refugees from the Eastern zone.

At present it looks as if this movement has come to a halt, while simultaneously the number of people of school-leaving age is beginning to drop. At the moment the "industrial reserve army" is down to a seasonal low of four per cent and there is talk of bringing Italian building workers in to replenish the labour force. Thus one precondition of rapid growth no longer exists.

While the supply of manpower is being reduced, the Federal Government must now plan for the eventual absorption of 180,000 men in the armed services. The unions are not favourable to the importation of foreign workers at a time when unemployment is still considerable by Western European standards, and a labour shortage is thus on the horizon. Moreover, by the end of last year, capacity in various industries, such as construction, iron and steel, and coal mining, had reached full utilization. Heavy new investments would be required to make further plan expansion possible. Even disregarding the impact of rearmament, the rate of growth of investment and consumption is thus bound to slow down.

The slowing down in the rate of growth should be judged against the background of the 1954 rate, when unemployed labour was still being absorbed. At the 1954 rate of growth, the national product should rise from DM146,000m. in that year to DM230,000m. in 1960. In fact it is more likely to attain DM195,000m. the rate of growth of eight per cent in 1954 being unusual. In future a rate of five per cent seems more likely to be attained.

Even at this reduced rate the Germans can still look forward to "guns plus more butter," provided the rate of military spending does not sensibly exceed the former occupations costs for maintaining Allied forces. Germany has had a contractual obligation to spend DM7,200m. on occupations costs, but in fact no more than DM6,000m. was spent in recent years. At the moment annual rearmament expenditures are planned to be in the neighbourhood of DM9,000m., which is considerably below the DM12,000m. that Germany was supposed to contribute to the now defunct EDC. Subtracting the former occupation costs, the net rearmament outlay would thus be of the order of some DM3,000m. annually. This, as it happens, is the sum total of German reparations payments to Israel.

This extra DM3,000m. will, however, decrease the increment available for non-military spending and consumption. It is thought that in future the increase in the amount available for civilian consumption will be about half what it was in 1954. This still leaves a margin for improving the standard of living. Germany is going to have guns, and butter too.

TA'P'M

AT THE CINEMA

"ELEPHANT'S Walk" (Zion, Tel Aviv) is a competently shot colour film about teaplanting in Ceylon, the White Man's Burden and the well-known fact that elephants never forget. Elizabeth Taylor looks very good in Parisian gowns against the background of a tea magnate's palatial mansion. The highlight of the film are the Singhalese temple dancers, but the elephants asserting their ancient right of way through the planter's house and behaving like the proverbial elephant in the china shop are great fun.

There is a good Carmel reportage about U Nu's visit. The many electioneering shorts are devoid of ideas and look suspiciously alike. One gets the impression that most of them are stuck together by the same people from the same footage of old newsreel material.

TA'P'M

The New Cabinet was presented to the President yesterday. Left to right are: Zalman Aranne, Ben-Zion Dinur, Levi Eshkol, Peretz Naftali, Dov Joseph, Shitreet, Joseph Burg, David Ben-Gurion, and the Secretary to the Government, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef.

Carobs Into Lamb Chops

By EILEEN HYMAN

UNCULTIVATED land in the Jerusalem Corridor is being transformed into grazing land for sheep and cattle at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 dunams a year. This is part of the Jewish National Fund's programme for converting the eroded hills of the Corridor into farmland and pasture, which will eventually make the Capital independent of more distant agricultural areas for the bulk of the farm produce which it consumes.

Pasture land is literally being created on land so rocky that only thistles and thorn bushes take root there. The work of preparing the grazing grounds is done by those who will use it, settlers from new villages in the area, under the direction of the JNF's staff of experts, in cooperation with the Government's Land Conservation Department.

Establishment of new pastures in the hill country begins with the destruction of the tinder-dry weeds by carefully controlled firing of the area. The next step is the planting of young carob trees, 25 to the dunam, on the least rocky patches of the land destined for pasture.

The carobs planted are native stocks grafted with shoots from particularly fine Cyprus carobs growing in one of the JNF's existing plantations — a strain yielding beans which are much superior to the local variety. The advantage of planting carobs on pasture land is that their fruit equals barley in nutritional value, and they thrive in areas where barley cannot be grown. In addition, once established, carobs need no tending.

Soon after the saplings are planted, the ground is sown with a native species of hardy wild grass, so that controlled grazing can commence well before the carobs begin to bear fruit. The strain of grass seed used, *phalaris*, is of particularly high nutritional value. During World War I, Australian soldiers collected seeds of this grass here to take with them on their return to Australia, in order to enrich their own pasture land.

Today, Australia exports this grass seed by the ton. The chief purchaser is the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Grazing lands of this type — mixed carob and grassland — can support a population of one sheep to every four dunams, or one cow to every 15 dunams.

Two thousand five hundred dunams have already been prepared in the Judean foothills, in the vicinity of the villages of Nahshon, Mishmar David, Barkos, Har Eli, Taelafon and Tarum. During the coming year, grazing lands will be planted and sown at Messilat Zion, Tzora, Yahi and Kessalon.

The carob, a wide-spreading evergreen, native to the Mediterranean area — Greece, Cyprus, Israel — is widely known as the locust bean or St. John's bread, and was probably the chief sustenance of St. John the Baptist when he lived in the Judean Wilderness on "locusts and wild honey." Tradition has it that the seed of the carob was used as a weight, in ancient times, by dealers in gold and precious stones; hence the term "carat," from the Greek name for the carob — *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

The carob tree begins to bear fruit within four years of planting, and, when mature, yields one ton and upward of beanlike pods to the dunam.

At present, carob beans are imported into Israel from Cyprus, at a considerable annual outlay of sterling. To obviate this disbursal of hard currency, the JNF has already planted upwards of 100,000 carobs in the hills of Galilee, Samaria and the Judean foothills.

Black and unappetising-looking, carob beans are rich in sugar and mineral salts, a highly nutritious cattle feed and a poultry meal which boosts egg production. Carobs are also used industrially; a type of molasses extracted from the pods is used in making cakes and confectionery and can be processed into alcohol. The residue is used for cattle cake. Carob kernels, also, are of high nutritive value. They are processed to extract the endosperm and germ meal, which contain more than 50 per cent protein. This flour makes a valuable additive for flour for baking purposes, and is a nourishing supplement to diabetic diets. Various kinds of gum—mucilage — are also extracted from carob kernels. The most important is used in processing textiles. Children love to chew carob pods, particularly in time of sugar shortage, when they provide a useful substitute for sweets, having a flavour vaguely reminiscent of dried dates or bananas.

Many a veteran citizen of Jerusalem remembers with gratitude the carob trees lining King David Avenue, where they used to brave the constant sniping and shelling from the Old City in order to gather the pods to eke out their scanty rations at the time of the siege in 1948. In a few years, Jerusalemites will be able to thank the young Carobs for the Jerusalem Corridor for fresh beef steaks and lamb chops.

KEEPING POSTED

WE learn from the "Athens News" that Jerusalem is not the only ancient and historic capital with acute municipal troubles. The impoverished Athens Town Council cannot pay its electricity bill and has been doing its work by the light of paraffin lamps. Last week, when the Mayor of New York got there from Israel and received the freedom of that city too, the electric company was happy to help out the Mayor, M. Katsotas, and put on the light for the duration of the reception held for Mr. and Mrs. Wagner. It seems that the municipality now owes about £11,000 to the Piraeus Electricity Company, a British enterprise, whose public relations manager is Mr. Richard Stubbs, last Press Officer of the British Mandatory Government in Palestine. The debt has accumulated over the past eight months, and for a week previous to the Wagner reception the Town Hall had no light. The manager of the company, who was a guest at the reception, said that they simply had to be businesslike. They were not going to cut off the street lighting but were putting the Town Hall itself to inconvenience to remind them of the debt. In the course of the party, Mr. Wagner admitted that while New York also has its troubles, they are different. His budget is $1,700,000,000, which is several times more than either the Israel or the Greek national budget.

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SOUTH Africa has many small groups of Jews in isolated places, where five or ten Jewish families may live at great distances from any regular Jewish community. Their religious requirements are attended to by travelling rabbis who spend a week or two in each place. In one community of 15 families, none of which maintained a kasher home, he was surprised to discover that there was nevertheless a ritual slaughterer who performed shehita twice a week. When he asked in great surprise who bought all this kasher meat, he was told that there was a large Moslem community in the place, to whom the Jewish method of slaughtering is acceptable, though they will not buy from an ordinary butcher who also sells pork.

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"I HAVE often been interested to read the contributions to this column sent by your Nahariya correspondent," writes a visitor who attended the Nahariya 20th anniversary celebrations and thoroughly enjoyed himself, "but I think that no resident of the place is able fully to appreciate certain special qualities." The outstanding one of these is, he claims, a curious stickling for accuracy. One of the post boxes, for instance, bears a notice that it

is emptied at 06.45, 16.15 and 12.28 (Fridays). He claims that he lay in wait one day for the postman, who turned up punctually, checked with his watch, waited a moment until the fateful hour was precisely due and then emptied the box. Further, he writes, during the celebrations many of the earliest inhabitants had placards in their windows that read "20 Years Nahariya, 17 Years Bakery." One of these, however, read "20 Years Nahariya, 18½ Years of Our Reliable Service."

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AN acquaintance who admits to an old-fashioned weakness for using traffic islands to cross the street has for years used the one at the junction of King George Avenue and Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem. He knows, of course, that one is none supposed to walk between the white lines, and has often been told about it by the child traffic policeman on that beat. But he is not as young as he used to be, and claims that the traffic islands give one a chance to watch out for the traffic on the other side in comfort. A few days ago he reached the safety of his island to find it occupied by a large brown horse. He was a bit bothered, but a second look showed there was a traffic policeman on the horse. The policeman told him it was the wrong place to cross. He hurriedly agreed, apologised for his mistake, waved to the horse whose long yellow teeth were uncomfortably close to his hat and wanted to go on. The policeman stopped him and said he'd have to go back and cross the proper way. The man said no, not on your life, he was too old to play games in the sun. "Is that how it is," said the policeman, asked him for his identity card and told him that refusal to comply with traffic orders would cost him a pound fine. "Who gets the pound?" he wanted to know, looking with suspicion into the horse's open mouth. "The Treasury," was the answer; our friend thinks it was the horse answered that time, though he can't be sure. "But if I pay the fine, I can just walk on?" he asked. "Well," said the policeman, "all right, this time, but don't do it again. It's forbidden, and also dangerous." He then obligingly walked the horse off the island, had it stop broadside-on to the traffic and allowed his client to walk across safely.

WE were riding on a bus opposite an Arab village woman and admiring the traditional embroidery on her heavy black gown. These dresses have probably not changed in a couple of centuries, we thought. The cut is not very happy — too loose at the top, with an untidy opening, and no proper hem either. But there are changes, we discovered. She had a pocket on either side done up with a zip fastener.

Today's contributors include A.A. and F.A., Jerusalem, and A.J.

Art Lover's Legacy Builds Youth Hostel

By A Special Correspondent

A fact has been briefly reported in *The Jerusalem Post*, June 15 saw the laying of the foundation stone of a new Youth Hostel for Jerusalem, in the presence of the Dutch Minister, H.E.M. Boissevain, and the Israel Minister to Switzerland, Mr. S. Tolkowsky. It was made possible by a gift of $25,000 from the late Eduard Vis, a Dutch Jew residing in Switzerland, who had long been a supporter of various philanthropic, scientific and educational institutions here.

Mr. Vis visited Israel several times with his wife, Mrs. Ellen Vis-Johnson, who is also greatly interested in the welfare of this country, and especially of its youth. Himself afflicted with an incurable eye - ailment, he was impressed by the large number of Israelis blinded as a result of disease or maltreatment by the Nazis, and so became a faithful and generous patron of the Jerusalem Institute for the Blind.

Realising the importance of scientific research for the development of the country, and the difficulties with which our scientific institutions had to contend in their endeavours to obtain foreign exchange for necessary purchases abroad, he sent the Agricultural Research Station at Rehovot and the Sea Fisheries Research Station at Haifa instruments and materials urgently required by them.

His principal hobby is collecting Dutch paintings, of which he possesses an important collection. He gave the Tel Aviv Museum a portrait by Joseph Israels, and bequeathed a Ruysdael, a Jan van Goyen and a van der Neert to the Government of Israel.

Readers' Letters

NEED OF INTELLECTUALS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—The early Zionist creed taught the importance and glorification of physical labour — because the land needed it and because the renaissance of the Jewish character seemed to need it. The wage policy of the community before and since the founding of the State has been based on this conception. The policy was reasoned and thought out.

However true it may have been 20 years ago, the reasoning is no longer true. The land needs doctors, teachers, nurses, engineers, administrators as much if not more than it needs manual labourers. The Jewish character in Israel needs intellectual training as much as it needs love of the simpler physical tasks. It is interesting in this connection that we are slowly getting rid of the Jewish anti-Semitism which is infected with hatred of the Jewish intellectual.

These new trends and needs are as clear to our political leaders as were the older ones of many years ago. Why accordingly is a new wage policy not accepted? Why must University professors and lecturers, and Government doctors go on strike? The answer is not pleasant but clear. The question of wages is not one to be decided according to what is best for the land and best for the Jewish character which is being formed. It is a matter more of group pressures and demagogery. Each group considers itself, and the larger the group the more likely it is to get what it wants. This is not so bad because it is evidence of a democracy albeit an infantile one. What is evil is the demagogery. The leaders of each group full well know the changed circumstances of Israel.

In their hearts our leaders know that no good is done to the land and no good is done to the Jewish character if a good dock labourer in Jaffa working overtime when he wants to can earn IL.900 a month, while a good surgeon in a government hospital, working overtime whether he wants it or not, can earn IL.500 a month.

Freed from politics it is a clear case. There should be a substantial increase in the pay of the professional workers in public service so that:

1. They can concentrate on their work and not rush home from clinic or lecture-room to look after the baby because the mother must go out working.
2. When they retire their posts will be filled by first class and not second class brains.
3. They will be reinforced by an immigration of professional workers from abroad. These will help to teach and doctor and nurse the masses of immigrants from North Africa and elsewhere, whose teachers, doctors and nurses are obviously keeping away from Israel.

Yours, etc.

PROFESSIONAL LABOURER
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, July 3.

FREE EDUCATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Perhaps you could assist me in clearing up a matter for which I have not been able to get a straightforward explanation.

Several years ago, the Knesset decided on State education in elementary schools, obligatory and free of charge. First of all, a registration fee is being levied by every school upon enrolment for every new year of studies. But what to my understanding contradicts the Knesset's law is the additional payment of an "Igrout Hinuch" to the tune of IL.24 per child a year in Tel Aviv (rates of other municipalities seem to differ).

Is there a lawful right to enforce this payment or in case of non-compliance to take reprisals against pupils like refusal of end of term certificates or, as in my case, refusal of acceptance for medical examination upon enrolment of our six-year old?

Yours, etc.

Father of Two Schoolchildren
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, June 11.

Ministry Replies

1) The IL.24 mentioned by your correspondent refers to the additional services, for which the Minister has allowed the Municipality to request a maximum sum of IL.24 a year. There is no tuition fee in the schools and education is free.

2) Your correspondent may appeal to the Appeals Committee of the Municipality regarding the amount demanded from him.

3) No child may be punished if his parents do not pay the sum requested; it is forbidden to put him out of school and he may not be denied the right to sit for examinations or receive certificates, etc.

Your correspondent should inform the Ministry of Education and Culture of any further facts and the Ministry will take action according to the law.

Yours, etc.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Press and Information Officer
Jerusalem, June 28.

WATER RATES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Why are Jerusalemites, despite the continuous shortcomings in the water supply, to pay more for water than inhabitants of other cities? Why cannot the surplus amount of the expenses be shared by the whole country, as in the case of electricity? And why does a single person, living in one room, who does no washing or cooking, have to pay as much for water as a whole family, also living in one room, which uses more water?

Why are no individual meters installed?

Yours, etc.

HOUSEWIFE
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, June 20.

BOOK PRICES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Several local booksellers make a practice of clipping off the British price printed on the bookflap, adding a dollar price, and thus dishonestly increasing their profits. Since the book itself clearly states that it is printed and published in Great Britain, it would be interesting to know just what kind of logic enables the dealer to sell those as "American editions."

Is there no government department which can legally curb this shabby practice? If not, perhaps refusing to buy from these purportedly reputable firms would be an effective measure.

Yours, etc.

A. ROSENTHAL

Jerusalem, June 26.

Nature Notes

What is an Ammonite

HAVING a visitor from Europe in the house is an excellent way of reviving our self-esteem. Walking through the dunes with me, and finding several flint implements, including a hand-axe lying around as if they were so many pebbles, she exclaimed with delight.

"Why I have never held such a thing in my hand! What immeasurable difference between finding it *in situ* and seeing it in a museum behind glass!"

So I grinned with pride when on our next walk we found an ammonite! It was a large stone, double the size of a fist, lying on the bank of the Zerka, and it showed a beautiful negative impression of the fossil which the limestone had taken — how many million years ago! — and faithfully preserved.

Ammonites were not huge snails. They were cephalopods, also a kind of mollusc, living in the sea, with their feet growing straight out of their heads. Their fossils are found not later than the last limestone formation. The shells, up to 20 centimetres in diameter, look much like a common snail's, but they were not entirely filled by the mollusc. It inhabited only the outermost of the chambers, while the syphon went right through them all — that strange tube which served — and still serves in the case of the nautilus — to move the animal through the sea by ejecting the water — just as the jet airplanes of our days do in the air. A surviving near relative of the ammonite, is the graceful nautilus.

P. A.

Yesterday's Press:

Production, and Kilometre 95

COMMENT is equally divided on the Manufacturers Association annual meeting and the blind alley at Kilometre 95. The Manufacturers Association, writes "Zmanim" (Progressive) does not seem to understand that without planning private industry will be unable to stand up to the newly adumbrated Histadrut heavy industries programme. It wonders whether the Association has taken note of the change in national economic thinking.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) points out that the Association has no programme, and for lack of it, investments will be directed into the Histadrut scheme because it is at least tangible. There are a number of problems to which the conference addressed itself, continues the paper, but it did not bother to consider the more basic questions of planning the development of industry.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) sums up the conference as being a renewed attack upon wages, and cites figures to prove that industry has shown a profit over the past five years and that this profit has gone into the manufacturers' pockets while the workers' pay has been pegged to the "false index." It is not the bourgeoisie that is to blame, but the ruling Labour party which is giving the bourgeoisie full rein. The way out is to streamline production.

"Herut" also discusses the same subject but blames imports, especially from Germany. It calls for a permanent "Home Products" organization which will see to it that they are not permitted to compete with locally made goods. "Omer" points out that exports demand a long-range investment of means, effort, time and patience by all concerned.

Egyptian Intentions

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) sums up the Arab attitude to the UN Truce Chiefs as "whoever is not my friend is my enemy." They have been "hurled" detractors since the day he was appointed, though there were phases when they thought he had been taken in and changed direction. But his insistence on the solution of the Gaza Strip impasse has now made him persona non grata with the Arabs and so they are asking for his recall.

The Egyptians have shown their real face, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist), in their decision to try and get rid of Gen. Burns. There is nothing to do but take the matter to the Security Council, and Israel diplomacy must prepare the ground and show up the Egyptians for the obstructionists they are. It is an opportunity that should not be missed.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that there is no room for illusions as to Egyptian intentions. The "unlimited difficulties" are just another facet of their subterfuge and there is no hope of a change so long as the UN is content to ignore what is at fault.

"Davar" (Histadrut) returned to last week's Coalition crisis, stating that it was not necessary, yet could not have been averted. General Zionist opposition should have come when Gressowald was first called to trial; the General Zionists could not have expected to abstain from voting 18 months later and yet keep their seats in the Government. The whole affair, concludes "Davar," was an electioneering stunt.

VICHY OFFICIAL HELD FOR FRAUD

PARIS (Sunday). — Maurice Rocher, who under the Vichy regime was secretary to the High Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, Darquier de Pellepoix, has been arrested here as the head of a gang of counterfeiters who uttered forged 1,000-franc notes.

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